CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as milk, and agrees with all Infants and ...
ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28476—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts |
|---|---|---|
| 15-0 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 8-8 |
| 11-0 6-8 | | 11-0 6-8 |
| 25-0 13-8 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 25-0 13- |
| 22-0 12-0 | | 22-0 12- |
| 37-8 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 37-8 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1891. Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 10th July |
| RIENTAL | 6045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 17th " |
| M | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 24th " |
| SHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 31st " |
| SAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 7th Aug. |
| ALIN | 3003 | 600 | P. Harris | 14th " |
| M | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 21st " |
| AISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th " |
| SAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 4th Sept |
| LYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th " |
| M | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 18th " |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| IRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th Sept. |
| SAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 3rd Oct. |
| ALWA | 3970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 10th " |
| M | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 17th " |
| OHILLA | 3367 | 700 | | 24th " |
| SAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 31st " |

Steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ..., Plymouth, and London.
... vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ... thence to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ...ndon direct.

...rough Tickets are issued, including Rail-...Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail ... and Coupons are issued for places in ...Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. ...ss."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

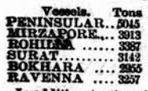
### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 16th July. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th " |
| ROHILLA | 3367 | 700 | | 13th Aug. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 500 | R. J. Sleeman | 27th " |
| BOKHARA | 3955 | 550 | W. J. Nantes | 10th Sept. |
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 24th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. PO | 3,000 | 800 | 10th July, 1891. |
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st August 1891. |
| S. S. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug., 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 11th July, 1891. |

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Aug. '91. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bellon | 3,800 | 550 | 18th July '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

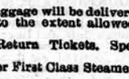
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 500 | 24th July '91. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Cassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

### ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. HISPANIA | S. Abrey | 3380 | 7th July. |
| S.S. ROUMANIA | W. Laird | 3387 | 23rd July. |

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1891. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituen's every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 7th July, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles,* otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient æration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

REVISED PRICES OF AERATED WATERS.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soda Water | 0 8 | Plain Ærated Water | 0 8 |
| Potash Water | 0 12 | Seltzer Water | 0 12 |
| Lemonade | 0 12 | Lithia Water | 1 0 |
| Tonic Water | 0 12 | Raspberryade | 0 12 |
| Gingerale | 1 0 | Citrate of Potash Water | 1 8 |
| Gingerade | 0 12 | | |

*N. B.*—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE-BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
NEW (1891) EDITION OF
THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more Recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index, and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN—450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

"A well and carefully arranged book, small and easily carried about in the pocket. To medical gentlemen, especially those engaged in the mofussil, it is invaluable."—*Bombay Gazette,* March 13, 1891.
"The handbook deserves a wide circulation amongst medical men."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner,* March 13, 1891.
"We feel sure that this book will be to Indian Practitioners what such works as those of Squire and Martindale are at home."—*English Mail,* March 16, 1891.
"They (Kemp & Co.) have already found more room for improvement than appeared to us to be available, and the new Edition contains a great deal of valuable information in addition to that which appeared in the former issue."—*Madras Times,* March 16, 1891.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
1891,
HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884) | bottles | 64 0 | 71 0 |
| Do. do. do. | ½ " | 37 0 | 41 0 |
| GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884) | bottles | 57 0 | 63 0 |
| Do. do. do. | ½ " | 33 0 | 37 0 |
| HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole | bottles | 63 0 | 70 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 36 0 | 41 0 |
| POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec | bottles | 74 0 | 83 8 |
| Do. do. do. | ½ " | 39 0 | 43 0 |
| PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry" | bottles | 54 0 | 60 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| Do. "Reserve Cuvee" | bottles | 62 0 | 69 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 35 0 | 39 0 |
| ROEDERER'S "Reserve" | bottles | 65 0 | 72 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 37 8 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR | bottles | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| Do. do. do. | ½ " | 18 0 | 20 0 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PEACH BRANDY.

THIS fine LIQUEUR is come into great favour.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| PRICE Quarts | Rs. 5 8 | Rs. 6 4 |
| Do. Pints | " 3 0 | " 3 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF PRICE
ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1891.
THE PRICE OF OUR
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
Will be as follows:—
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY, FREE OF COOLY HIRE.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | Syphons. Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) | 0 8 | 1 4 |
| Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Lemonade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Tonic Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerale | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Plain Aerated Water | 0 8 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water (as Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Seltzer Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Lithia Water | 1 0 | 3 0 |
| Raspberryade | 0 12 | 3 0 |

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged extra, but allowed for on return.
Syphons Rs. 2 each, allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"ZINGIT,"
The Persian
PICK-ME-UP,
The Remedy for
SEA SICKNESS,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4, 7, and 8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

### BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

## PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

## KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY.

THE HOLTA TEA CO., Ld., obtained a Silver Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, and a Gold Medal and First Class Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition.
All descriptions are of excellent quality and delicate aroma, besides retaining the peculiar exhilarating property which characterises the carefully reared and prepared leaf. We have no hesitation, therefore, in strongly recommending the Holta Teas to our Customers, at the following moderate prices:—

| | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| FLOWERY PEKOE—A high class tea of uncommon flavour, choice fragrance, and clear infusion per lb. | 2 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE, finest—Very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup " | 1 8 |
| PEKOE—Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor " | 1 4 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG—A full flavoured tea, bright infusion, pungent " | 1 4 |
| HOLTA MIXTURE—Fair leaf, fragrant, pungent, and full cup " | 1 6 |
| FAMILY MIXTURE—Of fine brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use " | 1 2 |
| PLANTATION MIXTURE—Yields a fair, strong liquor, with roughish flavour " | 0 14 |
| HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—A good tea, contains a large proportion of all the best teas " | 0 10 |

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME MADE UP OF ANY SIZE PARCELS.

Esplanade, Fort, and "Victoria" House, Byculla. BOMBAY & POONA. "Temple House," Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

## THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY.
Rs. 35.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN, THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

"ANDERSON'S" FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 35.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS. 84 BY 48.
Rs. 13-8 each,

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## JUST UNPACKED.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| HAM ..... Per lb. | 0 13 |
| COOKED HAM ..... „ | 2 0 |
| GRUYER CHEESE ..... „ | 0 14 |

## MORENAS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LIST OF ARTICLES ON APPLICATION.

## STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and Powerful CAMERON type combined quadruple acting steam pump, with two 12 inch Diameter steam Cylinders and 6" Double action pumps, 9" stroke, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or feeding boilers up to 600 horse power.

Quite new, never been used; can be had for two-thirds of the actual value. Inspection invited.

F. W. SHALLIS,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal Engine of 550 indicated horse power.

High Pressure Cylinder 26" diameter.

Low Pressure Cylinder 46" diameter, 5 feet stroke, of W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz:—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.

2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes, bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double rivitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do. do.

Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.

The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

## COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 46 of 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 P.M. (local time), on the 10th July, 1891, by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay, for Contracts for CUTTING, CARTING, &c., of HAY GROWN in the Government Koorans named below in the North Tanna Division; when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

| | | S. M. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamare plantation | Kamare | 80 | 161-38 |
| | Kolve | 435 | 237-35 |
| | Umroli | 138 | 217-39 |
| Wankas plantation | Kolgaon | 23 | 489-16 |
| | Nandore | 107 | 126-32 |
| Included with Kolve | | 369 | 122-34 |
| The Kamara plantation | | 831 | 140-6 |
| | | | 1487-0 |

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at once, on application at the Commissariat Office, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of articles, and any other information they may require connected with the contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

The Map of the Koorans can be seen in the Chief Commissariat Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz. 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further Security Deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of Ten Per Cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of Hay to be cut, carted, &c.

T. MOSS, Lieut.,
Chief Commissariat Officer,

Chief Comt. Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

## SMOKERS

In want of really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to know

the following

[illegible]

PREPARED DAILY BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of his

SPECIALITIES:—

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| "1888" Mixture ..... per | 1 lb. tin | 3 12 |
| Do. do. ..... „ | ½ „ | 2 0 |
| "Golden Block" Mixture „ | 1 „ | 3 4 |
| Do. do. „ | ½ „ | 1 12 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye. „ | ¼ „ | 0 14 |
| Golden Fleece ..... „ | ½ „ | 1 12 |
| Virginia Shag ..... „ | ½ „ | 1 12 |
| Latakia ..... „ | ½ „ | 1 12 |

WARRANTED FRESH, PURE AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that (83) Eighty-three Hogsheads of English Ale and (221) two hundred and twenty one Hogsheads of English Porter will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 4 p.m.

2. The Malt Liquor will be sold with the Hogsheads in lots to suit purchasers.

3. The Malt Liquor was examined by the Government Chemical Analyser, and has been pronounced as fit for use, and is sold as Government have a surplus on hand owing to Corps being allowed to make their own arrangements for Malt Liquor for one year.

4. Samples of the liquor can be seen at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow, four days before the date of sale.

5. Terms Cash. The liquor to be removed within three days of purchase, otherwise it will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

6. The highest bidders will have to deposit five (5) per cent on the amount of their bids, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of their failing to take over the liquor within the time fixed in para 5. The offers are subject to the approval of the Chief Commissariat Officer.

H. B. WARDEN, Captain, A. C. Gl.,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Mhow District.

Chief Commissariat Office, Mhow, 26th June, 1891.

## HIGH CLASS TEAS

FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,

SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ORANGE PEKOE ..... Rs. | 1 | 2 per lb. |
| SUPERIOR BLEND ..... „ | 0 | 14 „ |
| PEKOE ..... „ | 0 | 13 „ |
| BROKEN PEKOE ..... „ | 0 | 12 „ |
| BROKEN TEA ..... „ | 0 | 10 „ |
| FAMILY MIXTURE ..... „ | 0 | 8 „ |

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA,

LIMITED,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NEW ISSUE OF

GENERAL PRICE LIST

FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:—

Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

# SALES BY AUCTION.

## CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

100 kegs disinfecting powder.
93 coils rope.
2 cases 20 rolls leather belting, 2½ and 3 inches.
20 coils galvanized wire fencing.
An invoice of fancy glassware, flower vases, and sliding lamps.
20 pieces about 412 yards, 56 inches, blue army cloth, suitable for monsoon overcoats.
On account and at the risk of Sullemanjee Esoofbhoy Khanbhoy—
4 cases round tin mirror boxes.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Soomar.
1111—935—1 case all wool twill gauze flannels.
On account and at the risk of Nancy Dewjee.
1082—9998-99—2 cases black merino.
461 1 „ all wool Italians.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s Henzada—
3 cases each 4001 lb. tins golden bird's eye tobacco,
By order of Messrs. Hurrichund Muncharam and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. B. Mody and Co.—
6 Bombay-made iron chests, 36 by 18 by 18.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong bay Persian horse, 14-1 hands, 7 to 8 years old, going in saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT, MICROSCOPE, BICYCLE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late W. Douglas, Esq., consisting of wearing apparel, books, photographic camera with lense and kit, microscope, Gladstone bag, Humber and Co.'s bicycle, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General, the undermentioned goods belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody:—

One case containing small mirror glasses, 42 bags of dried herbs, 3 bags of corks, 4 cases of gum, bundles of gold lace and braid, ladies' straw hats, flowers and feathers, pieces of silk and velvet, blankets, 2 cases green peas and 4 cases sardines, beam scale with weights, machinery, wheel, &c.

Property on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE..... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, part which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13916, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 6, 1891.

## BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZENDARI.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 563 of 1889 (Dhunbaiji vs. Nowroji Bomanji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p.m.

All the fazendari right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Old Sonapore Lane, containing by admeasurement 3857 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 937 and standing in the books of the Collector of land revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the property of Luximibai, widow of Vinayeckrao Jugganath Sunkersett, on the east by the property of Hurrichand Moroba, Nanabhoy Moroba and Dinanath Moroba, and partly by property of Sitabai, wife of Hariba Dhonduba, and others, on the south partly by the property of Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, partly by Old Sonapore Lane and partly by part of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla and on the partly by the property of [illegible] and others, and

The property yields a fazendari rent of Rs. 351-14-9 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., attorneys for the Special Commissioner and Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 6, 1891.

## MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NIZAM STREET.

By order of the trustees of the estate of Syed Abbass bin Abdool Rahim, grandson of Hakeem Meer Enayet Ali bin Zeeyaoodin Wulhuck, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situated on the northern side of Nizam Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 66 6-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 234, new No. 7545, and now Survey No. 925 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 56 and now under Ward C, No. 6111, and Street No. 21-23, and bounded on the east by the property of Bomonjee Pestonjee, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Aslajee, on the north partly by the property of the said Merwanjee Aslajee and partly by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Nizam Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PATENT MEDICINE DRUGS, MEDICINE, PHENYLE, EMPTY PHIALS, INK, MATERIAL, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Fazul abha, Shaikh Lukmanjee Shaikh and Tyebali Husonali, traded as Mohsinali & Co., insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., at No. 22½, Nagdevi Street (Barbhaya Mohola) opposite the Post Office, consisting patent medicine, syrups, acids, pulvis, liquors liniment, oil lemon, tinctures, powder, and liquid medicines, roots, zinci sulph, extracts, Goa powder, Franz Josef water, linoum chloratum, ammonia, phonylo, tow, empty phials, and ink bottles, measure glasses, tunnels, gilli pots, chip boxes, pill boxes, corks, filter papers, test tubes, weighing scale, cupboards, table, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 6, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

## ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

## SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

# NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 50 per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 4th July, at No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 5th July on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents sh ould be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz:—

5 in. by 5/16 in. about 9 tons.
3½ in. by ½ in. „ 51 „
4½ in. by ½ in. „ 8 „
4 in. by ½ in. „ 10 „

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| COLIGNY FRERES | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES | Cognac. |
| GABRIEL ST. MARC | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rhein. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| THOS. MOSLEY AND Co. | Gibraltar. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

# SPECIAL NOTICE.

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both Europe and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

## VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON

AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,

NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box ... ... ... | 2 8 |
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

## THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... | £2,000,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... | £ 250,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ..... | £ 45,000 |

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,

BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

## THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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May 16, 1891.

## COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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| CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP..... | £1,000,000 |
| (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO.. | £4,000,000) |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | £ 150,000 |

LONDON BANKERS:—
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| BUSHIRE. | KIRMANSHAH. | SHIRAZ. |
| BUSREH. | MESHED. | TABRIZ. |

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. |

# BOMBAY.

**TO-DAY.**
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Knight Companion (s), from Cardiff ; and Assam (s), London. Yesterday :—Thibet (s), from Hong-kong ; and Trifels (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nerano (s), and Accomac (s), for Dunkirk ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; and Selene (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cyrene entered the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ruttonjee Byramjee, residing at Church Gate Street, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 60 from his shop.

B., B., AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B., B., and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th June 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 438,856 maunds and Rs. 75,798 in the earnings.

OFFICIAL PUNISHMENT.—Mr. F. A de V. Coutinho, accountant of the Revenue Department at Damaun, has been suspended for two months for having proceeded from Damaun to Goa while on a fortnight's sick leave without the permission of the authorities.

A BOY MISSING.—Govind Gopal, a cart-driver living at Balkapadi, has reported to the police that his son Ramchunder, aged 7 years, left his house on Friday morning and has since been missing. He was wearing a gold ear-ornament at the time he left the house.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LADIES' BRANCH.—The members of the 'Ladies' Branch' of the National Indian Association are invited to meet for the future at Mrs. Branson's house, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, and the members are requested to bring their *needlework* (plain or fancy) with them.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Mr. John Peters, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla, has reported to the police that his room was broken into on the night of Friday last and property consisting of a lady's gold watch and chain, a gold brooch, a pair of earrings, and one shilling and sixpence in English money, collectively valued at Rs. 238, stolen from a small box, which was found broken open.

BRUTAL WIFE ASSAULT.—A Hindu woman named Soni, aged 25 years, wife of a Hindu labourer named Babajee, living at Lalwadi, Parel, was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the police yesterday evening in an unconscious state. She had several deep wounds on the head and her clothes were saturated with blood. When she regained consciousness she stated that she had been assaulted by her husband because he suspected her of infidelity. The woman is now lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

AN INSANE MAHOMEDAN.—Vully Mahomed, aged 25 years, was found lying on the railway line at Falkland Road on Friday night. A police sepoy told him to get up, when the Mahomedan rose and rushed at the policeman, threatening to assault him if he would not allow him to lie where he was. The police sepoy arrested Vully, who appeared to be insane, and detained him at the Mazagon Insane Lock-up. On Saturday morning the accused was placed before Mr. Hamilton, who ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

SHOCKING MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Mount Road, touching the death of Mahadoo Bapoo, a labourer in the employ of Mackenzie's Saw Mill. At 1 p.m. on Saturday a *mochee* was mending a broken machine belt with the assistance of Bapoo, when suddenly the latter was caught and carried round the shaft and thrown to the ground on the other side. The poor man, who was killed on the spot, was dreadfully mangled, his legs being severed at the knees and his right arm being torn from its socket at the shoulder. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## THE CHILD-WIFE MURDER AT CAMMATIPURA.

THE adjourned inquest touching the death of Posanibai, wife of Mahadu Maloo, a carpenter, who was found dead in her room on the 24th of ultimo, was resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the Morgue, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner.

Peerama, wife of Jammoo Sydoo, a labourer in Her Majesty's Mint, living in 14th Lane, Cammatipura, next door to the house of the deceased, said that on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, about 1 p.m., the deceased came to her house as usual to visit her, when she was quite well. She sat with her for about an hour and then went home. She saw her husband pass her house hurriedly at about 5-30 p.m. He was dressed in a *dhotur, bundee*, and cap. He did not speak to her. About 7 p.m. she heard that the deceased was found dead in her room.

Achapa Ashana, father of the deceased, further examined, said that when he left home on the 24th of last month to attend to his business there was nobody in his house except his daughter and his son-in-law Mahadu Maloo. Mahadu was then dressed in a *dhotur, bundee* and skull-cap. When he returned home that evening, about 6 p.m., he found the *dhotur* and *bundee* in which Mahadu was dressed in the morning on the floor, in the passage outside the room, in which he found the body of the deceased. There were blood-stains both on the *bundee* and *dhotur*. (The clothes were produced before the Coroner.) He also found a *dhotur* and a white sheet belonging to him (the witness). They were also stained with blood. The deceased covered herself with the sheet in bed. When he left home the deceased wore three silver bangles, a necklace of gold and glass beads. When he came home he saw that the bangles were on the deceased's wrist, but the cord and beads were entangled in her hair. The cord was broken and a part of it was missing. The deceased, when found dead, was dressed in a *saree* and *cholee*, just as she was when he left home.

Atchama, aunt of the deceased, deposed that her brother inquired at her house on the 24th ultimo if the deceased was there. She replied in the negative, whereupon he went in search of her. She went to his house, which was chained from outside. When her brother returned, they removed the chain and went in, when they found the deceased lying on the floor in a room. Her body was covered with a plank and a mattress. There were bruises on the front of her neck and her face was bloody.

Chinama, mother of the accused, Mahadu Maloo, said that her son was married to the deceased about 15 months ago, and since his marriage he had been living at the house of his father-in-law, who came to her a few days ago and complained about Mahadu's idleness and said that he would kick Mahadu out of his house and get another husband for his daughter if he continued to be lazy. Mahadu, who was present then, apparently seemed annoyed, but made no reply.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made an autopsy of the body of Posanibai, described the injuries he found on the body and said that from the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of Posanibai's death was strangulation. He was further of opinion that the strangulation was the result of pressure with the hands.

After recording the evidence of Inspector Hiscocks and other witnesses the jury returned the following verdict : "That the death of Posanibai was caused on the 24th of June by strangulation by Mahadu Maloo under such circumstances that the act of Mahadoo Maloo was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

## DEATH OF Mrs. SPRATT OF POONA.

MRS. MARY AMY SPRATT, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Spratt, commanding the 1st Worcester Regiment, died in Poona early on Saturday morning. The deceased lady, who was aged 37, died of enteric fever which she contracted about three weeks ago in the Nilgiris. Mrs. Spratt, accompanied by her husband, proceeded to Ootacamund some months ago, and while there she fell ill, but no serious symptoms were observed. It was, however, considered advisable to take her back to Poona, where she arrived about a fortnight ago. She was attended by Dr. Croly, when it was discovered that the deceased lady was suffering from enteric fever. Up to Friday night she appeared to be recovering from the attack, but a sudden change took place and she expired early on Saturday. Mrs. Spratt was much esteemed in the station for her kindness and thought for the families of the men of the regiment, and her funeral, which took place on Saturday evening, was largely attended by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, the other regiments in garrison at Poona being also well represented. Among others present were Mrs. and Miss Howard, the Hon. J. G. Moore, C.S., Colonel Carrington, Colonel Hibbert, Major Newnham-Smith, Drs. Trask, Croly and Thacker.

## THE PORBANDAR PUBLIC WORKS PROSECUTION.

THE following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Sladen, Assistant Political Agent for the Sorath Prant, in the prosecution of Manekchand Karji, Gokuldas Kurji, Wala Pama, Hemchand Dharshi, and Jhaverchand Mulchand, for certain frauds on the Porbandar State :—

"In this case the first two accused are charged with having obtained a fraudulent decree against the accused No. 3 and Kerson Ramji, who was jointly charged, but has not yet been arrested ; and accused No. 3 charged with allowing this fraudulent decree to pass against him. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 are charged with abetting accused Nos. 1 and 2 ; accused No. 5 is also charged with having prepared a false document as a public servant under section 218, and accused No. 4 is charged with abetting this offence. Manekhand and Gokuldas are brothers and merchants trading at Ranavao and Porbandar respetively. They are partners, but the accounts of the Porbandar and Ranavao business are kept distinct. Wala Pama and Kerson Ramji were contractors who undertook to make part of the road between Porbandar and Aditiana, Kerson being the other's nephew. Wala Pama also held another contract with Jina Jadavji to make another part of the Porbandar-Aditiana Road, and, according to Wala Pama's statement, Kerson Ramji had a share with him in this contract too. Each of these pairs of contractors had an account with Manekchand and Gokuldas. Wala Pama and Kerson Kamji also passed a document to them authorizing them to draw money on their behalf from the Porbandar treasury for the bills in payment of the contract work done, Manekchand and Gokuldas agreeing to lend them money for the contract work at 14 annas (Ex. A-2). From the certificates of payment and the extracts from the treasury receipt book put in (Ex. A-10 to A-33, A-35 to A-37) it appears that the money was always drawn by the contractors except once. Manekchand and Gokuldas also did a large business with Hemchand, who was another contractor. The prosecution alleges, and with some force, that it was he who lent Kerson and Wala money for their contract work through Manekchand and Gokuldas. This allegation is supported by the account books, which show that Manekchand was not charged interest by Hemchand nor Hemchand by Manekchand. Besides, Gokuldas in his statement mentioned that the exchange on hundis and koris charged to Kerson and Wala in their ledger account was on account of the exchange on the hundis received from Hemchand. And there are many items which are entered as paid by Hemchand on behalf of Kerson and Wala in Manekchand's books. On June 24th, 1889, Manekchand and Gokuldas filed a suit against Wala Pama and Kerson Ramji in the court of the Sir Nyayadish of Porbandar for the balance of their account, Rs. 2,233-3-0. The defendants' reply to the plaint was signed by Kerson on behalf of himself and Wala Pama, and in this it is admitted that the sum claimed was due, but that they ought not to be saddled with costs, because the claim was made to annoy them. In the course of this the accused Hemchand made an affidavit that certain money was owing to the accuseds Wala and Kerson for their contract work from the State. The allegation of the prosecution is that no such sum was really due. The prosecution endeavoured to show that in the account of Kerson and Wala in Manekchand's and Gokuldas' books some items had been entered, that they had been wrongly totalled, and that in fact when the suit was brought by Manekchand and Gokuldas, there was a balance due to Kerson and Wala instead of the plaintiffs. This they have signally failed to do in my opinion, and I have consequently discharged the first three accused. The books of Manekchand and Gokuldas were examined by the Porbandar State in August, 1890 ; the account books of Hemchand were seized at Bhavnagar and received by the court early in December, 1890, and since that time the State officers have had full liberty and opportunity to examine all these accounts. Wala Pama's accounts were kept by Kerson Ramji, and when an attempt was made to seize these, only a box full of worthless papers were discovered. Witnesses Nos. 4 and 5 were the important witnesses for the prosecution. They had together examined all the account books, and in their examination they deposed to the errors which they discovered in Manekchand's and Gokuldas' accounts, by which a balance was made out in their favour to be due from Kerson Ramji and Wala Pama. The account books of the two former persons consisted of a dania and a ledger for St. 1943 and a batta-khata for St. 1944 for Porbandar and batta-khata only for Ranavao. Items in the dania ought to be found in the ledger, and *vice versâ*. To prove any offence against the first accused it was necessary for the prosecution to establish that the sum claimed before the Sir Nyayadish was not due ; secondly, the claim was fraudulently and dishonestly brought and allowed to be due. Kerson's and Wala's account with Manekchand and Gokuldas was balanced on Shrawad wad 10 St. 1944 and was continued on into St. 1945. All the items which have been objected to by the prosecution occur before the account was balanced, that is, before August 1888. The suit was brought by the two first accused on 22nd June 1899. I consider this rather an important point, as it shows that most of the items said to have been wrongly debited to Kerson and Wala were so debited at least 9 months before the suit was brought. Again, it appears from the exhibits that Kerson and Wala received no payment from the State on their contract work. After December 1888, Manekchand and Gokuldas, seeing that the source from which they expected to be repaid was apparently closed, what is more natural than that they should file a suit for the amount due according to their accounts, as Kerson and Wala were inhabitants of Rajkot, not subjects of the Porbandar State. It will be simpler to take the alleged wrong entries in Kerson and Wala's account one by one. Koris 1,162½ debited to them in their ledger account are said to be credited to Hemchand. The item is not credited to Hemchand in Gokuldas' books (Gokuldas was the Porbandar partner), nor is it entered in the day-book. But in Manekchand's account in Hemchand's books an item of koris 1,153-7 is found debited, which is composed of the same two items of Rs. 200 and koris 500 as the koris 1,162½ in Gokuldas' books. The date of the entry in Gokuldas' books is between Aso sud 10 and 12 and that in Hemchand's Bhadarva sud 14, just a month's difference. The difference in the amount of the items can be readily attributed to exchange, and I have no doubt that these are the same items, and therefore that the koris 1,162½ is rightly debited to Kerson and Wala. Second item of Rs. 155-13-9, objected to by the prosecution, which is debited to Kerson and Wala in the ledger and said to be credited to Hemchand in the dania, admits of a similar explanation to the above. The amount of Rs. 155-13-9 is found in Hemchand's books debited to Manekchand in 2 items of Rs. 120 and Rs. 35-13-9. The 3rd, 4th and 5th are three items of 5 0 koris, debited to Kerson and Wala in the ledger, and on the pages of the dania referred to are found 3 items of 500 koris debited to Jina Jadavji. Also in Jina Jadavji's ledger account the first 3 items are of 500 koris. The prosecution alleges that the 3 item of 500 koris debited in Jina's ledger are those in the dania, and as they have been paid by Jina, they cannot be charged to Kerson and Wala. If the same pages in the dania had been referred to in the ledger entry of the 3 items of 500 koris in Jina's account, there would have been more reason for considering the allegation of the prosecution. But these 3 items in Jina's ledger account are entered, without any reference to the dania and are evidently direct entries in the ledger. There are many of these, and the accused Gokuldas pointed out several at the time of making his statement in other accounts than these of Kerson and Wala. The 6th, 7th, and 8th items are of koris 1,182, koris 325 and koris 250, which are debited to Kerson and Wala in the ledger, but not in the dania, and are said to have been received from Ranavao books. This appears to me a very insufficient reason. They were not admitted by the prosecution, because they do not appear in the Ranavao for not admitting them. There is no account with Gokuldas in the Ranavow books nor is there any account with Kerson and Wala. The fact that there is no account with Gokuldas in the Ranavao books shows that the balance of cash at Ranavao and Porbandar was not kept distinct, and though Gokuldas kept a ledger account with Manekchand in Porbandar, it does not seem to have been kept with much regularity. Had there been a regular account kept by Manekchand showing sums paid on account of Porbandar from Ranavao, and a similar one kept by Gokuldas in Porbandar, the absence of these items might, I think, have raised a certain amount of suspicion. And there is not a particle of evidence to show that these sums were not received by Kerson and Wala. The 9th item of koris 600 is debited to Kerson and Wala in their ledger account, and in the dania it is said that it was paid to three different persons on their behalf from Ranavao. The same remarks apply to this item as the last three. Witness No. 4, who was principally concerned in examining the accounts, said that it had not been ascertained if the three persons have received the money, and it is merely on the ground that this item is not to be found in the Ranavao account books that the prosecution urge that it is a fraudulent entry in Kerson's and Wala's ledger account. The 10th is an item of Rs. 1,500. This is rejected by the prosecution because it has not been signed by Kerson Ramji in the ledger, while all other items on the debit side have been signed except one, which is not disputed. All the foregoing items have been rejected from the account by the prosecution, although signed by Kerson Ramji ; yet they reject this item because it is not signed, and for no other reason apparently. I have no doubt that it is rightly debited. In the debit entry a reference is made to an entry of Rs. 3,000 on the credit side. This sum was received from the treasury on 'Kerson and Wala's account, 12-7-88. The entry in the ledger is supported by the certificate of payment (A-29). Out of the Rs. 3,000 Rs. 1,500 were advanced to the contractors, and witness No. 5 admitted this in his cross examination. Witness No. 4 further said that if the entry of Rs. 1,500 were proved to be in Kerson's handwriting, it would be necessary for him to have signed the item. Witness No. 5 said the item of Rs. 3,000 on the credit side is in Kerson's handwriting, and the entry of Rs. 1,500 appears to be in the same handwriting. The next item of Rs. 775 is also rejected as not being signed by Kerson, but Gulabrai himself admits that the writing is like that of the entry below it, which was made by Kerson, and therefore his signature would not be necessary. It is for wyaj and watao. According to the agreement between Manekchand and Gokuldas and Kerson and Wala, the latter were to pay interest at the rate of 14 annas. The prosecution does not seem to have considered the watao, but merely found that the "interest" would not amount to so much as Rs. 775. Gokuldas explained, and I accept his explanation, that the watao charged by Hemchand to him and Manekchand on hundis was charged by him to Kerson and Wala, and that the Rs. 775 is a lump sum less than the real amount due. In Jina Jadavji's khata there is an item of koris 87-14-6 debited, and which is said there is to be credited to Kerson Ramji, but it is not credited in his account. Gokuldas explained this by saying that the word 'jame' ('credited') ought to be 'haste,' 'through,' and further showed a similar sum of Rs. 87-14-6 debited to Kerson Ramji and Wala Rama a few months before and for the same thing, namely, wood, and this is debited in Kerson's ledger account. Shamji disputed Jina's share in the cost of wood, but it was subsequently debited to him a few months later. This explanation is not very satisfactory on the face of it ; but even suposing the koris 87-14-6 ought to have been credited to Kerson and Wala and have been omitted, I cannot think the omission was intentional and fraudulent when I see the number of items which have been debited to Karson and Wala in the dania and have been omitted from the ledger, and would not, therefore, be included in the claim made by Manekchand and Gokuldas against Kerson and Wala. In addition to the allegation that the above items have been wrongly debited or omitted, the prosecution also allege that at the time the balance was struck the account was wrongly totalled, so as to make Rs. 1,000 appear due more than was really due. This question turns on whether a certain entry in the ledger is one debit of Rs. 1,000 or two debits of separate sums of Rs. 1,000. There is a space of one line dividing what the accused Gokuldas says are two entries, which, the prosecution said, was intended for the details, though it does not appear in evidence ; there only one date is given and the name of the payer, Morarji, is mentioned twice. But it is shown in cross examination that the entry above the space and the entry below are written by different persons ; the upper portion is the entry of a hundi received from Hemchand (and which is found in his book) and given to Morarji, and the lower portion is an entry of cash written by Morarji himself. Moreover, Kerson Ramji has signed both the upper and lower portions. Nothing was asked about this in the examination of witnesses Nos. 4 and 5, and the prosecution forfeited their right to re-examine the witnesses. Under the circumstances, I consider the prosecution's theory wrong. Counting two items of Rs. 1,000, the balance on Shrawan wad 10 should have been Rs. 3,279 instead of Rs. 3,200, which is obviously a round sum. Wala Pama was discharged early in the case, as there was no edidence whatever against him. Manekchand and Gokuldas were subsequently discharged because all the alleged wrong entries were satisfactorily explained, and consequently there was no ground for holding that they had cooked their accounts so as to show a balance in their favour and had brought a fraudulent claim upon it. With a little more care all except two of the alleged wrong entries might have been cleared up without coming into court. It appears that a date was once fixed for taking Gokuldas' explanation, but it was not taken after all. Though witnesses Nos. 4 and 5 insisted that the accounts of these accused were regularly kept, it was not difficult to see that they were very different from Hemchand's, and the number of omissions and irregularities pointed out both by the prosecution and the defence lead me to consider them rather irregular. Evidence was also given to connect Hemchand with the claim brought by Manekchand and Gokuldas ; he was, no doubt, much interested in Kerson and Wala's contract, as he practically lent them large sums through Manekchand and Gokuldas. When the three first accused were discharged I wish to press the charges against Hemchand and Jhaverchand, which, they said, were intimately connected with the alleged false claim (*vide* Ex. Cr. 1). Accuseds 4 and 5 were therefore also discharged in the absence of any evidence against them (sections 253 and 209).

## THE MANIPUR MARTYRS.

WHILE steps have been taken in the North-West Provinces and Assam to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Quinton locally, writes a contemporary, there has so far been nothing done to raise in Manipur itself a memorial over the last resting place of the late Chief Commissioner and the officers who fell with him. They lie in one common grave within a few yards of the ruins of the Residency, and a small grass-grown mound marks the spot round which General Collett and the officers of the avenging force gathered for the funeral service more than two months ago. We cannot yet say what will be the decision of the Government as regards the State of Manipur, but even if the halting policy of non-annexation carries the day, there should be raised in Imphal a monument which will for all time record the fate of the five officers who met their death in the simple discharge of duty. To their countrymen in India an appeal will almost be unnecessary once it is borne in upon their minds that the ruined Residency is really now the only landmark to guide the stranger to the spot where the victims of Manipur treachery are laid. A few months hence those ruins may themselves be removed, and then amid the luxuriant vegetation of the deserted Residency garden the simple grave will soon be hidden from view. Surely, something more should indicate its site than the headstone with its brief lines of names and dates. It is but natural that in the Provinces in which Mr. Quinton served an effort should be made to honour his memory, but his companions should not be forgotten. The present Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Commandants of the three Gurkha regiments, detachments of which were under Colonel Skene's command on March 24th, would seem to be the most fitting persons to take what action is needed, and they may be assured of a generous response to any appeal for a Manipur Memorial. In the grounds of the Deputy Commissioner's house at Kohima a tablet records the death of Mr. Damant, a distinguished frontier officer killed by Nagas. If such a memorial could be given to the single English official, who laid down his life in the wild hills beyond Assam, the memory of the five who were murdered little more than a hundred miles away should not be left unhonoured.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June 1891, as compared with the statement of the 23rd June :—

| | June 23. | June 30. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 0 0 | 47,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 2,35,07,627 9 10 | 2,75,29,090 1 2 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 6,95,40,513 2 7 | 7,06,58,144 14 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,60,679 4 10 | 4,67,304 5 10 |
| Sundries | 28,14,421 14 8 | 28,08,357 4 6 |
| Rs. | 12,60,23,241 15 11 | 12,61,63,156 9 9 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Government Securities | 1,28,56,705 8 0 | 1,32,31,709 0 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts. | 81,10,968 8 0 | 81,13,026 8 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities | 80,13,000 2 7 | 73,47,581 4 0 |
| Credits on do. | 65,25,981 12 8 | 69,07,459 3 6 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 2,35,82,976 4 3 | 2,12 63,768 11 7 |
| Balances with other Banks | 10,85,765 15 8 | 10,69,040 9 4 |
| Bullion | 10,38,022 0 11 | 10,37,333 3 11 |
| Dead Stock | 12,23,942 1 4 | 12,21,037 4 5 |
| Stamps | 11,723 8 3 | 11,489 6 3 |
| Sundr.es | 12,09,587 10 7 | 11,39,994 2 10 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 3,47,61,047 4 0 | 3,83,61,514 14 11 |
| Do. at Branches .. | 2,76,03,503 3 8 | 2,65,02,997 4 11 |
| Rs. | 12,60,23,241 15 11 | 12,61,63,156 9 9 |

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 30th June, 1891 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 11,59,801 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 1,81,361 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 11,17,632 | do. |
| Post Bills | 6,635 | do. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 3,80,313 | Inc. |
| Loans | 7,65,416 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 3,81,477 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 23,19,399 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office | 30,91,467 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 11,00,506 | Dec. |

## THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday afternoon, the case in which Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan charged Azamjang Shere Afghanjang, Khalilullahkhan Azamjang, and Jalalikhan Itlizadjang with receiving and having in their possession stolen jewellery worth about seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hamming, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chiohgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the three accused Nawabs. Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

The following is a copy of the information filed by the complainant : "I am a Nawab in the Hyderabad State. About seven years ago theft was committed in my house of jewellery valued at Rs. 7,50,000. A report was then made of the theft to the Hyderabad police and a list of the stolen property was given to them by me. From information I received at the time I believed, and do now believe, that on the night of theft one Jelamkhan Itlizad and Khalilullahkhan Azamjang were in the house, and that they jointly committed the theft of my property. No trace was then to be had of my missing property. On Friday, the 17th inst., one Munvarkhan brought to me a pair of gold and silver armlets called bajoobandh, together with a pair of gold ornaments called theva, and offered the same to me for sale. I identified these ornaments as a portion of the stolen property. I then gave information to the Residency police and had one Kassum Noor Mahomed arrested. The police took charge of the abovmentioned ornaments. Kassum Noor Mahomed gave me certain information, in consequence of which I came to Bombay on Monday morning, accompanied by Kassum, who was admitted to bail by the Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad. Kassum took me to the *pedhi* (firm) of one Sadashiv Parshot. The munim of the firm gave me certain information and showed me entries in his book. From information given to me by Vithaldass, I went to the firm of Dhuramchand Udechand, who also gave me certain information, in consequence of which I have reason to believe that the said Jalalikhan Itlizadjang and Khalilullahkhan Azamjang committed the theft of my property and Azamjang Sher Afghanjang voluntarily assisted in the disposal of the said property at Bombay, knowing the same to have been stolen. I therefore charge the aforesaid two persons with theft in a building and with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, and the said Azamjang with voluntarily assisting in the disposal of the said property, and pray that warrants may be issued for their arrest and that they may be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search warrant may be ordered to issue, to enable the house of Azamjang Sher Afghanjang, situated on Gowali Tank Road, being searched for and seizing the property, if therein found."

Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan, examined by Mr. Branson, said : "I am the complainant in this case. The three accused, whose names are Azamjang, Khalilullahkhan, and Jalalikhan, are related to me. The first accused, Azamjang, is my maternal uncle, and the second accused, son of the first, is my cousin. The third accused, Jalalikhan, son-in-law of the first accused, is my distant cousin. In the year 1884 I lived in Yakubpura, near Atwar Chowk in Hyderabad. I live in Residency Bazar now, but sometimes still go to live in my house at Yakubpura. In January 1884 the first accused, Azamjang, lived in my house at Yakubpura. The third accused was on a visit at my house at Yakubpura at that time and he was my guest until the 15th or 20th of that month. When my father died he left a considerable property in jewellery, which was, I think, worth nearly eight lakhs of rupees. The property was kept in a room, called *toshikhana*, on the ground floor of the house. Azamjang, his wife and his son Khalilullahkhan lived in a room over the *toshikhana*. They occupied about four rooms, besides the bath-room and the hall. All these rooms are connected together and communicate to each other. They had been living in my house a long time before January 1884."

Mr. Branson : "After your father's death, in whose charge was the property ?" "It was kept in charge of my mother."

Witness continuing, said : "The *toshikhana* had two doors which were always locked. My mother opened the *toshikhana* sometimes to clean it. The accused had many times seen the *toshikhana* while my mother opened it to bring out or place some ornament. There are two glasses for light sister was to be married. It was some time in January 1884. On that occasion my mother brought out the jewellery from the *toshikhana* to examine for the purpose of determining what ornaments should be given to my sister in *jehar* (dowry). The three accused and Khalilullahkhan's mother and sister were present at the time my mother and I examined the ornaments. A list of the ornaments was then made by Dawoodally, step-brother of my mother. That list was put in when the commission was held at Hyderabad in 1884 to inquire into the theft. After Hyderabad in 1884 to inquire into the theft. After examining the ornaments my mother put them again in the *toshikana* and locked it. The key of the room was always kept by my mother."

Mr. Branson : "Did any of the property in *toshikana* belong to any of the accused ?" 'None whatever. The jewellery solely belonged to us, and none of the accused had any claim on it."

Witness continuing, said : "On the 3rd of January 1884 I went to Wadi Junction and my mother went to see my father-in-law, named Goolam Dastgirkhan, at his house. When we left the house there were seals on the doors of the room in which the jewellery was kept. I returned home either the same night or the next day. When we left home the three accused were in the house. I do not remember who else were in the house. Hajee Begam, wife of Azamjang, was not then in the house. She had been to Mukta. When I returned from Wadi I also went to my father-in-law's house, where I saw my mother. I remained there for three or four days. I do not remember for certain how long I lived there. I returned home on the 14th of January. On my return home I received certain information from my father-in-law."

Witness here corrected himself and said : "I received the information while I was at the house of my father-in-law. A priest called upon my father-in-law who told him in my presence that a theft had been committed at my house. In consequence of this information I went to my house and examined the lock and the seals of the *toshikhana*. They were in the same state as I saw them when I left the house to go to Wadi on the 3rd of January. When we reached my house the priest told my father-in-law that a hole was made in Azamjang's room and our property taken away from the *toshikhana*. When I arrived home I saw many relatives of my mother, and the three accused were present. Hajee Begam, wife of the first accused, her son Khalilullahkhan, the second accused, and her son-in-law Jalalikhan, the third accused, were also at my house. I went and examined the *Namatkhana* with the first and second accused, my mother and Khalilullahkhan's mother, and others whom I do not remember now. My sister also accompanied us to examine the *Namatkhana*. Before going to see *Namatkhana* my mother had a conversation with the second accused, Khalilullahkhan."

Mr. Branson : "Tell us what the conversation was." "My mother asked the second accused whether he had removed the jewels and made the hole. He said 'Yes.'"

Mr. Branson : "Did he say anything else" as far as you can remember ?" "He said that Goolam Jalali, the third accused, made a hole and got into the room."

Mr. Branson : "Did he say how ?" "He said he (the third accused) had a rope ladder which, after being fastened to the rafter, passed down into the *toshikhana* (the room in which was kept the jewellery) through a hole made by removing the floor in Azamjaug's room. By means of this ladder he (the third accused) got down into the *toshikhana*. Azamjang's room is just above the *toshikhana*.

Mr. Branson : "Did he say anything else" ?" Yes ; he said that the accused Jalali had taken two or three knives, files and keys when he got down into the room."

Witness continues : "Before Khalilullahkhan made this confession my father-in-law had a conversation with Hajee Begam (wife of the first accused), who gave us the first information about the theft. Subsequently my mother asked the accused Khalilullahkhan whether the information given her by his mother was true."

Mr. Branson : "Will you tell us what was the information given by Hajee Begam "? "The information given by the Begam was that her son (the second accused) and her son-in-law (the third accused) made the hole and, getting into the *toshikhana*, removed the jewellery ; that she tried her utmost to dissuade them from doing so, but they would not listen to what she said to them."

Mr. Branson : "Is this all she told your mother ? " "She further said that after they had removed the property she tried to pursuade them to return the property and thus escape the disgrace which would otherwise eventually fall upon them ; but all that she said was of no avail. Hajee Begam was not a great friend of my mother. She was neither on good nor bad terms with my mother."

Mr. Branson : "Were you present at the conversation between your mother and the Begam ?" "Yes ; I was present at the conversation and heard everything that that Begam said to my mother."

Mr. Branson : "Who else was present ?" "Azamjang, the first accused, was also present during the time the conversation took place and he could have heard all the conversation."

Mr. Branson : "Did he say anything ?" "No ; he did not say anything."

Mr. Branson : "What did you do then ?" "I went upstairs into the *Namatkhana* and saw the hole, which had been filed up with mud."

Mr. Branson : "Was it a big hole ?" "It was big enough for a man to pass through."

Witness continued : "After examining the room we went to the houses of Khalilullahkhan, Azamjang, Sikanderally and Nasiroodin Saheb and others. We saw Goolam Jullani at his house. Sikanderally told Jullani to return the property to me, saying that no good would be done to him if he kept the property of one whose father was dead. Jullani denied any knowledge of the property. We then went to see Jullani's mother."

Mr. Branson : "Did you see her ?" "No ; we could not see her. My grandfather then asked Nasiroodin Shah to take me to the kotwal. We went to the kotwal, and I told him what had happened. The kotwal refused to come with us to make inquiries, saying that he was very busy then ; but he sent his assistant named Intergally, who was also informed of what had happened. We went to Jullani's house, where the assistant kotwal sent a message to Jullani, asking him to see him. Jullani did not come and made lame excuses. The assistant kotwal then desired to see Jullani's mother and sent a message, asking her to give me back my property and settle the matter privately ; but she refused to see the assistant kotwal and said that she had no property belonging to me."

Mr. Branson : "What happened afterwards ?" "The assistant kotwal again sent a message to the third accused's mother."

Mr. Branson : "And what was the result of the message ?" "The third accused's mother sent a looking-glass and a pandani. They were produced before the commission at Hyderabad and are still lying in the court there. They belonged to me and my mother and had descended to us from my father. The silver looking-glass was kept together with the jewellery in the *toshikhana*. They were selected to be given to my sister."

Mr. Branson : "What did the assistant kotwal do then ?" "He again sent for Jullani, who refused to come on the pretext that he had got a bad headache and requested the assistant kotwal to see him at his place. The assistant kotwal accordingly went to see Jullani at his house."

Mr. Branson : "Did you say anything when the assistant kotwal started to go to Jullani's house ?" "Yes, we strongly objected to the assistant kotwal's seeing the accused at his residence, remarking that it was not proper for an officer to see an accused person privately at his house."

Mr. Branson : "What did the assistant kotwal say then ?" "He said : 'I know my duty better than you do. Do you think that I would be bribed ?'"

Mr. Branson : "Then do I understand you to say that the kotwal did see the accused Jullani privately at his residence, notwithstanding your objections ?" "Of course, yes. The assistant kotwal did not mind our objections."

Mr. Branson : "Was the house of the accused Jullani searched that very day ?" "No ; Jullani's house was not searched that very day, although I had requested the assistant kotwal to search his house there and then. We pressed him very much to search the house, but he declined to do so on the ground that it was very late then, and so he would search the house next day. A few policemen were placed outside the house and Hajee Begam and my mother stayed there."

Mr. Branson : "Did the assistant kotwal come next morning ?" "No, he did not come, and so we sent for the kotwal, who came and examined the *Namatkana*. Kullamikhan then made a statement before the kotwal to the effect that Jullani had committed the theft, and he described to him how he managed to effect an entry into the *toshikhana*. He then made a list of the property in his own hands and gave it to the kotwal. I do not know where it is at present, but I think it must be in the kotwal's office."

Mr. Branson : "Did the kotwal examine the hole, to see what was underneath ?" "No, he did not open the hole."

Continuing, witness said : "We then asked kotwal to search the house of the accused Jullani, but he refused to do so and asked for indemnity in case nothing was found in the house. He then said that he would go and consult the Minister whether he should go and search the house. He then left and did not return again. We waited for him till 2 o'clock, but as he did not put in an appearance we put a petition to the Minister [illegible] ries. The assistant examined the hole in the presence of Azamjang and his son Kallil-oola-khan, who made before him the same statement as he had made to the kotwal. The Magistrate's assistant did not take down the statements of the last accused there, but did so at Jalalikhan's house."

At this stage Mr. Branson asked his worship to adjourn the case, as it was late and he would have to go into a different phase of the case. The case was accordingly adjourned until Saturday, the 18th.

Mr. Inverarity then made an application to his worship to dispense with the attendance of the first accused, Azamjang, at the future hearings of the case, on the ground that his client was old and ill and did not understand a word of what was going on in the court, as the proceedings were conducted in English.

Mr. Branson objected to the application and said that the Magistrate had no power to make such an order, as the accused had been arrested under a warrant.

His worship declined to entertain the application of Mr. Inverarity, holding that he had no power to make such an order as that asked for.

Mr. Inverarity admitted this, but said he thought a summons had been issued.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

145-83—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy—M, D, and J, P G and S, Crawford and Co, and M E and H—Part heard.

316-87—Pestonji R, and K—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and another vs Bachoobai and others—J C C, L S, F and N, P G and S, M D and J.
For Settlement of Issues.

363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs

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[illegible] CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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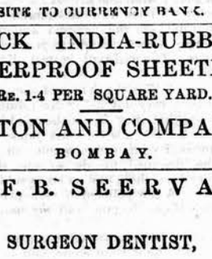


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Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 81.

AGENTS :— ROGERS & Co. Hussmum Street, Fort.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

LONDON financial quotations were unaltered yesterday, with the exception of those for Rupee Securities, which, though Silver was the same as on Thursday, at 46⅛d. per oz., were ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours, at £98¾, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £79⅝ ; and that for Indian Sterling Loan, which was ¼ per cent. higher, at 106½. The Indian Council placed three lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 5⅞d., being an advance of 1-16d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills on Bombay on Thursday, and ⅛d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5⅜d. Paris quotations come unchanged. Though Bar Silver was unaltered in London, it was ⅛ cent. lower in New York, at 101⅜ cents., with Exchange still at 4·87½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought 520,000 ounces at 101·70 to 101·87 cents.

The Wheat Market was steady at a further decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 6d. ex-quay ; and of ½d. per cental in White Delhi, at 7s. 5½d. ex-quay, which had also become the price of Spot Soft Red. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,450,000 quarters, or 170,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed Market was quiet, Bombay Seed being quoted the same as before, both on the spot and to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady in Liverpool last evening, and Surats quiet, the day's Sales having again aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. Spot prices were unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Madras Westerns ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except the most distant, in which there was no change, the extreme quotations standing at 4 29-64d. for July deliveries and 41-64d. for November and December. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet, and Surats dull, the Sales summing up 700 bales, of which 400 were East Indian. There has been no further change in prices to-day, either on the spot or to arrive. The day's Imports have been 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market keeps steady.

A much more active week in Cotton in Liverpool is disclosed by the figures to hand this morning, which give the total Sales as 35,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 87,000 bales (out of which only 3,000 bales were Surats ; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 10,000 bales more, at 63,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 9,000 bales ; but it was yesterday 278,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 370,000 bales more than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was the same as at the close of the previous week, at 120,000 bale. The total Visible Supply have further fallen off by 130,000 bales, and that of East Indian Cotton by 42,000 bales ; and we give below our usual comparative statement, which continues to show a large increase in the total Supply as against both the previous years, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease compared with last year, and an increase as against the year before. Beyond an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Mid-Americans, the improved demand has led to little change in prices, and the spot rate for American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1/32d. higher than it stood at last year at the same time and 1 9-16d. abve the rate which ruled in 1889.

There was no movement in Spot Cotton in New York yesterday, 8 3-8 having been still the price of Mid-Uplands ; and September Futures were only one point higher, at 8·20 cents. The total increase now shown in Receipts at the U. S. Ports this season is 1,102,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,358,000 bales as against the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1891. | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 13,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 20,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| " " Continent | 7,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 6,843,000 | 5,741,000 | 5,483,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 3,339,000 | 2,749,000 | 2,721,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,415,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1891. | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,420,000 | 1,670,360 | 1,451,430 |
| " " Surats | 474,000 | 383,630 | 389,820 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,154,000 | 876,270 | 781,160 |
| " London | 15,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| American afloat | 30,000 | 12,000 | 21,000 |
| East Indian " | 20,000 | 55,000 | 44,000 |
| Total | 1,219,000 | 955,270 | 861,160 |
| Price of Mid-Americans | 4 19-16d. | 6 7-16d. | 6d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3½d. | 4⅝d. | 4 11-16d. |
| Difference | 15-16d. | 1 13-16d. | 1 7-16d. |

To-day has been almost a blank in an our local Cotton Market, nothing whatever having transpired for export, and the purchases by the Mills having been only 200 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 177 per candy. The feeling in the market has been very quiet ; but prices are unchanged, though lacking the test of actual business.

WHEAT and SEEDS have also been neglected to a great extent by shippers, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market ; but rates are quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,262 bales. |
| Wheat | 42,400 cwt. |
| Linseed | 6,953 " |
| Rapeseed | 2,584 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,948 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,018 " |

FREIGHTS are unchanged. There is a very little business doing, and there are no takers of tonnage except at low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 5 19-33d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 25-32d. to 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and the same tone prevailed to the close ; but business was extremely limited, as usual now on a Saturday, and beyond a few sales of Bank Demand, nothing to speak of transpired. We quote ready :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 5 19-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 9-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 11-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 5 25-32 to 13-16d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1'87½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market was weak during a part of the day, but not much business has been done either for Money or Account, and rates for Fours afterwards stiffened and may be called rather higher, closing quotations having been 107¾ for cash, 107 9-16 for the July settlement, and 107¼ for the August account. 108¼ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in a number of instances at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 970 per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacna, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Capiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 4.

10 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 78·3

SUNDAY, JULY 5.

6 a.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 78·9
10 a.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 80·2
2 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 83·4
4 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 83·5

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—June 16, at Carlisle-mansions, wife of H O Campbell, Bombay, India, of a daughter.

HART—July 3, at Bromsgrove, the wife of W E Hart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHILDE—SMITH—June 10, at St Mary Magdalen's, St Leonards-on-Sea, Charles Plumley Childe, B A, M R C S, Southsea, eldest son of the Rev. G F Childe, M A, St Leonards, to Margaret, widow of the late Dr A J Smith, of Kurseong, Bengal.

WEATHERLY—PRESTON—June 11, at the office of the Registrar, St George's Hanover-square, Lionel R Stuart Weatherley, son of the late Lt-Col Ilderton I Weatherley, to Lizzie Scott, daughter of Adam Hay Anderson, of Glenlee, the Wynaad (Madras Presidency).

DEATHS.

BAMFIELD—June 13, at Exmouth, Christian, widow of Major D Bamfield, of 56th Bengal N I (H E I C's Service,) aged 83.

BAYLEY—June 16, at South Kensington, Margaret Garner Hamilton Bayley, widow of Major J Bayley, (H E I C's Service) aged 86.

COWAN—June 15, at Batoum gardens, West Kensington-park, W, Margaret, widow of John Cowan, of Serampore, India, daughter of the late Nathaniel Stewart, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, aged 50.

GORDON—June 18, at 32, Charges-street, Mayfair, Maj R Gordon, F R A S, late 4th Bombay Rifles, aged 69.

HASSARD—June 10, at Grove Hill, Caversham, near Reading, Margaret, wife of Col R D Hassard, Retired Bombay Staff Corps, aged 65.

JERVIS—June 8, at Chatkyll, Laurie-park, Sydenham, Lieut-Col Wm Jervis, late 42nd B N I, aged 85.

OLDHAM—June 10, at Edinburgh, Lillah, Buchanan, daughter of Lt-Col G W Oldham, Royal Engineers (Bombay Retired) aged 9.

WADESON—May 5, at Quetta, Beluchistan, Ada Mary Savage (Maidie), wife of Capt F Wadeson, 7th Bombay Lancers, and daughter of Col F G Savage Curtis, C M G, Commanding the Troops in Natal.

WRIGHT—June 11, at Notting-hill, Harriet S Wright, widow of Major Chas-Wright, late Bengal 41th Regt N I, aged 69.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—June 22, at Rangoon, the wife of Surgeon-Major Oswald Baker, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

HEATON—July 1, at Allahabad, the wife of Major W Heaton, S W Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MUMFORD—RANSOM—June 30, at Christ Church, Cantonments, Rangoon, by the Rev James Low, M A, Edward George Mumford, D S P and P A to the Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Police, Burma, to Mary Alexandra Salome Ellen, elder daughter of Captain H S Ransom (late Bengal Marine), Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon, and grand-daughter of the late Right Rev Dr Alexander, first Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem.

DEATH.

LE MAISTRE—June 26, at Banda, of cholera, Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of Mr E C Le Maistre.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. D. P."—You have omitted to enclose your name and address.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891.


THE Government, as will be seen from the Resolution which we publish elsewhere, have dealt without delay, and with a full sense of such weight as attaches to it, with the memorial for a commission of inquiry into the Clock Tower Tragedy. The Resolution refuses the inquiry, but the reasons alleged for the refusal, though they will in some quarters be deemed to be inadequate, are at all events serious and not to be lightly set aside. They are perhaps open to the retort that the Government put too narrow an interpretation upon the claim which the memorial embodied. A commission of inquiry might be constituted in many ways, and the mandate given to it might take various forms. Government argue on the assumption that only one form could be given to it, and that it could operate in only one way, namely, by a tribunal with powers co-ordinate to those of the High Court, in which case it is obvious that its proceedings would be inconvenient, and, as they rightly say, prejudicial to the course of justice, "and even calling for the exercise of the authority of the High Court to prevent a contempt." But Goverment seem to ignore the possibility of giving another form to the commission, and of entrusting it with another mandate—the possibility, for instance, of directing a strictly departmental inquiry, intrusting it to a new set of officers, and so checking, and, it may be, supplementing, the inquiries which the Bombay police have already made. In this, whatever the result might be, there would be no usurpation of the power of the High Court. It would simply determine, once for all, whether the police have or have not carried on their investigations along lines in which there was a reasonable probability of evidence being obtained. It would, in a word, supply a final answer to much that has been said, and to more that has been somewhat uncourageously hinted at, in regard to the conduct of the police in this matter. So far, we think, the Government have put a too narrow interpretation upon what the memorialists asked them to undertake. The Government very rightly place full confidence in the Judge who is to preside over the trial, to deal with such shortcomings of the police as the proceedings may bring to light. But the High Court can only deal with such evidence as may be brought before it. With evidence that might be produced, but is not produced, it will have nothing to do; and here the Government seem to have placed themselves at a point of view at which they necessarily fail to appreciate what it is that the memorialists have asked them to undertake. This apart, however, there is nothing in the Resolution with which any of the memorialists can reasonably be disappointed. Cleverly, but quite legitimately, Government imply the fact that forty thousand citizens of Bombay have signed the memorial as casting doubt upon the allegation that people are reluctant to come forward and tell the Public Prosecutor what they know about the case. When forty thousand men stand out and ask that justice shall be done, or they will know the reason why, it seems childish to contend that people are too afraid of the police, and of influences associated with the police, to come forward and say what they know. Again, the memorialists should take note of the fact that Government have thoroughly informed themselves as to the lines of inquiry which the police have followed, and that they, at all events, see no reasons to believe that the inquiry has been directed, as alleged, solely to disprove the theory of outrage. They have "exact information" to the contrary, and their assurance on this point should carry weight with people who hold that the police have been all along endeavouring to conceal a crime which it was their duty to bring to light. There will be no commission of inquiry, not even the strictly departmental one which, without interfering with the function of the High Court, might have satisfied the public that every possible line of investigation had been carefully followed. But the memorialists have the satisfaction of having drawn the serious attention of Government to the points on which public anxiety has been expressed. They have induced Government to take a "watching brief" in the case, which, the Resolution assures them, will be held vigilantly and with a resolute determination that justice shall be done. In the end, we believe, they will have no substantial reason to complain.

THE sufferings inflicted on the Jews by an extraordinary ebullition of intolerance on the part of the Russian Government will sooner or later evoke such a unanimous protest from outraged civilization that the Czar must give heed to it. The hope that some at least of the Jews expelled wholesale from Russia might find a refuge in Palestine is shown to have been delusive by the telegram stating that the influx of hundreds of families in a state of destitution is causing terrible distress in that province, and especially Jerusalem, where typhus and scarlet fever have broken out. It is strange that no preparation was made for the reception and relief of these hundreds of families, seeing that the Rothschilds, Montefiores, and other Jewish capitalists are in possession of countless millions of money. Now that attention has been called to the necessities of the situation, the unfailing charity of the Jewish people may provide the succour which is so urgently needed. Baron Hirsch has devoted half-a-million sterling to further a scheme for establishing the victims of tyranny in settlements in America. It would be well if a financier of equal wealth were to emulate this example on behalf of the Jews who desire to return to the country of their fathers. A correspondent, writing from Moscow on June 10th, gives a frightful picture of the ruin and affliction which have overtaken the large Jewish population in that city. Of the seventeen thousand Hebrews domiciled in the Russian capital one half have already left, part of them having been peremptorily ordered to go by the police, and the rest flying in panic. Of those who remain some have actually received notice to quit at a longer or shorter date, and all are in daily expectation of expulsion. Many of these poor people were in business, and their Russian customers were in no hurry to pay the debts due to them. Consequently bankruptcies are numerous, and when the hour to depart arrives the ruined victims are without resources. A Jewish tanner named Goldmann employed fifty Russians. Fearing that he would be expelled, he told his workmen that he must close his business and discharge them. They begged of him not to take that step, and sent a deputation to the Chief of Police, asking him to dissuade their employer from his contemplated departure. The Chief of Police saw Goldmann and asked him why he wished to leave, seeing that he had always been on good terms with the police, and might remain unmolested for a year or even longer. Why, then, should he leave and throw fifty men out of work ? Goldmann replied that he could wind up his affairs profitably at once, but that at a later date he might not be able to do so and avoid ruin. He closed his business and left Moscow. Another Jew who possessed a small factory with three hand-looms on the outskirts of the city was ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, as no Jewish artisans are permitted to reside in the country. He argued that he was not in the country, but in the city, to which the regulation about Jewish artisans does not apply. The police informed him that a new plan, of which he had never heard anything, showed that the very house in which he lived —alone in all the street—was not within the city limits, but was in the country. This settled the matter and he had to go. Poorer Jews are sent away by the Government, and, incredible as it seems, they are sent out of Moscow in chains. In the first instance they are detained [illegible] for deportation, where they may be visited on Sundays. They are placed in a long corridor behind iron bars like wild beasts, and no one is allowed to approach within four yards of them. Food which the visitors desire to give must pass through the hands of the armed warders. In the Jewish quarters the summer villas are empty ; a police notice is posted up setting forth that no person will be permitted to take a villa within a radius of forty miles of the capital. Of the three hundred and fifty families which were in this quarter even three weeks before, the correspondent found scarcely twenty. A miserable, half-famished man, half blind, was lying on a bundle of straw fed by the charity of some Christians. One eye was gone and the other could be saved only by an operation. All his children had been dispelled. The people around were asked why the man was not sent to the hospital. The reply was, "We took him, but he would not be received because he was a Jew ;" a mayor of Moscow, an individual named Alexeyeff, having issued an order that no Jews should be admitted to any of the Moscow hospitals. Alas ! for the rarity of Christian charity ! After hearing this, it is really with a sense of satisfaction that we learn that a member of the Hungarian Parliament, M. Coatar, by name, has addressed an interpellation to his Government, asking whether it is true that the Russian Government is exiling Jews born in Russia, sending them across the Hungarian frontier contrary to international law ; and whether, if that be the case, the expulsion should not be stopped by a protest from the Triple Alliance ? The Hungarian Government is further asked whether it is aware that a hundred Russian Jews a day were entering Hungary by one route, and whether these exiled Russians should not be returned to their own country. Since the middle ages such a wholesale expulsion of peaceable subjects, on the ground of difference of religion and race, has never been heard of. It is difficult to say whether folly or wickedness is the most salient feature of such a persecution in the present day.

THE pacification of Upper Burma has made such progress that a reduction of three thousand men on the sanctioned strength of the military police has been effected. The figures, however, are somewhat deceptive, for whilst the sanctioned strength was over eighteen thousand, the average strength in the previous year was but sixteen thousand ; so that the actual number of men at the close of the year was 15,392—at best a net reduction of six hundred and ninety men. Moreover, the frontier levies were transferred to the regular army under a scheme for garrisoning the Chin Hills and the Southern Shan States by troops instead of police. But four battalions were amalgamated into one, and the services of four companies were dispensed with at a stroke of the pen. Further, ten and a half companies were dispensed with by the consolidation of six battalions of police into a military regiment. Other reductions are in contemplation, for district officers are now being asked to report the minimum force of all kinds which they consider necessary for the maintenance of order in their districts. Little work which calls for comment has been done by the force, with the exception of the Mogaung battalion, which has been employed with success against the frontier tribes. Concurrently with the reductions crime has diminished, and murders, dacoities, and robberies in nearly all districts are represented by much smaller figures than have hitherto been seen. The results of the four years' work following the annexation of Upper Burma are gratifying to a degree. But it appears there is much still to be done among the frontier tribes. Violent crime is common in the Bhamo district, where the Kachins are guilty of perpetual raids. Measures are being taken for the reduction of the tribes to order, but the work, the Chief Commissioner's experience teaches him, is fraught with difficulties, and will probably take years to accomplish. For the regeneration of the Kachins he strongly urges the employment of punitive columns. The occupation and disarmament of Wuntho have already resulted in a marked improvement in the Katha District. It is satisfactory to learn that the policy of allowing what the Chief Commissioner terms the rank and file of dacoit gangs to surrender has succeeded, and that the men have generally been well behaved. There are now men numbering thousands who have belonged to dacoit gangs and are living as free men in all parts of Upper Burma. In Pyinmana, however, the Deputy Commissioner reports that they form a dangerous element of the population and need careful watching. Some system of police supervision seems, therefore, to be necessary, and may easily be effected. Very few dacoities of any dimensions have been reported, and the remnants of the gangs of dacoits have been dispersed. In the Ruby Mines District alone has serious crime increased. The police officers there have worked well, but they experience great difficulty in obtaining the right class of men, and their operations further are greatly discounted by the close proximity of the ill-administered state of Momeik, which has hitherto offered secure refuge to offenders.

IT would seem from the statement of Sir James Fergusson, in answer to a question in the House of Commons the other day, that there is some doubt as to the nature of the provisions under which the Triple Alliance has been renewed. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs declares that the Government has not been informed of the provisions in question. So far as Great Britain is concerned, Sir James states that the understanding with Italy is the same as that arrived at in 1888. This understanding leaves the question of employing the fleet to maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean to protect the Italian coast against French invasion to depend on England's estimate of the circumstances. If this be the only guarantee that Italy has to rely upon in case of war with her most formidable neighbour, all that can be said is that King Humbert and his ministers are easily satisfied, and that his allies are not less to be congratulated on their readiness to believe that when the hour of trial comes all will be well for the best in the best of all possible worlds. It is a pity that France should not share the confidence in the future which this simple understanding has sufficed to produce alike at Rome, Vienna, and Berlin. There is irritation at the renewal of the Triple Alliance, alike in France and in Russia. The Press in the former country is unreasonable enough to regard an undertaking that England will or will not employ her fleet under given circumstances, according to her own estimate of the situation, as evidence that she is associated with the Alliance. The Russian Press deem the occasion suitable for that alliance between Russia and France which the Emperor Alexander is said to have positively refused to enter into last month, giving as a reason that it will take years for Russia to complete her fortifications and rail-ways, and that meanwhile she must retain entire freedom of action. His Imperial Majesty, indeed, borrowed a phrase or two from Sir James Fergusson's oft-repeated declarations, and said that Russia must be in a position to act in accordance with her own estimate of the situation, with a view to maintain the peace of the world. What astonishing efforts great potentates are willing to make that poor Peace may come to no harm ! They seat her on bayonets as on a throne, and clothe her in gun-cotton as in a garment, and then are amazed that every one has come to believe that her lease of life is somewhat precarious.

THE survey of an extension of the Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder Railway to Rajkot *via* Gondal has just been completed. The line will be an easy one to construct, and it is intended to build it cheaply.

MR. HAROLD R. KING'S remains, which after a long delay had been brought from Aden, were interred at Chigwell, on Wednesday, June 18. Chigwell Manor House was for many years the home of his father, and there the late Mr. Henry S. King lies buried. It was understood that the funeral was to be of a private character, but on intimation in the *Homeward Mail* took down a number of friends besides those belonging to the family. Among others there were S

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

### HARROWING SCENES.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

A disastrous railway collision occurred to-day between a passenger and goods trains near Ravenna, Ohio, on the Erie Railway. The wreckage took fire, and three passenger cars were destroyed. Twenty-five persons were killed, some being cremated. Forty others were injured, six, it is feared, fatally. The most harrowing scenes were witnessed. A woman was wedged in by the burning debris, and was literally roasted to death in view of the on lookers, who were powerless to help her.

## THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS FROM BERMUDA.

LONDON, JULY 5.

It is announced that the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards will return from Bermuda on the 10th.

## BRITISH OFFICERS AS DIRECTORS.

The War Office has issued an order that officers on full pay are not to be permitted to be directors of any Company without first obtaining the permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE SERVICES OF MAJORS.

By the terms of a Royal Warrant just published provision is made for the retention of the services of senior majors after the age of 48, if they intend to succeed to the command of a regiment or battalion.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

His Majesty the Emperor William arrived at Queensborough yesterday, where a great naval pageant had been organised to welcome him. Before landing from the Royal Yacht his Majesty steamed between two lines of ironclads which saluted him as he passed along. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and many other royal personages met the Emperor on his arrival, and with him proceeded to Windsor. The splendour of the welcome accorded His Majesty is without precedent. The papers regard the Emperor's visit as one of great political importance.

## OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of General Orfeur Cavanagh, and William, son of Mr. Gladstone, the latter after an operation for tumour on the brain.

## CRICKET.

The Gentlemen defeated the Players by an innings and 54 runs.

## ANOTHER RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JULY 4.

A serious railway accident is reported from Virginia. Three carriages of a passenger train when nearing Charleston fell thirty feet through a trestle bridge. It is believed that fourteen persons have been killed and forty-five injured.

## PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3.

The Treasury to-day purchased 520,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 101·70 to 101·87.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the homeward mails of 26th June, arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. to-day.

## GENERAL PERKINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

Major-General Perkins, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, will vacate the Oudh Command on March 31, 1892.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wace, Collector of Bhagulpur, officiates for Mr. Luttman-Johnson as Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts.

## THE CAWNPORE WATER-WORKS DIFFICULTY.

It is understood that the Cawnpore Municipality has repented of its contumacy, and is prepared to accept the Government water-works and drainage scheme.

## JUDGES' PENSIONS.

A home correspondent informs the *Pioneer* that new rules regulating the pensions of Judges hereafter appointed to High Courts of Judicature in India have been made by the Secretary of State under powers conferred on him by Act of Parliament. A Judge at present is entitled to a pension of twelve hnndred pounds sterling after eleven years and a half of actual service on the bench, in which acting service is counted, but furlough excluded. Henceforth this pension is only to be given after fourteen and a half years of actual service, but a Judge is to be allowed to retire on eight hundred pounds after ten years, and on one thousand pounds after twelve and a half years of actual service.

## THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

A flight of locusts over a mile in breadth passed through Benares yesterday from a north-easterly direction. Sirrus and tamarind trees, also sugarcane, are reported to be mostly damaged.

## CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

James Belcher, chief guard, Southern Mahratta Railway, has been charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, and has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions commencing to-day. The facts of the case are that, amongst other articles entrusted to the prisoner as chief guard of the train was a box containing Rs. 700 which he failed to deliver up. Prisoner confessed his guilt, and also admitted having been convicted of a similar offence about ten years ago on the Indian Midland Railway, where he was employed as an assistant station master.

## THE MONSOON AT POONA.

Heavy showers of rain have fallen here this afternoon.

## MAJOR GRANT OF THOBAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

[redacted] Grant's investiture takes place at Govern[redacted] A. com[redacted] is attach[redacted] the com[redacted] giment.

## ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, who has been staying at Panchgani since the close of the Mahableshwar season, arrived in Poona to-night by the S.-M. Railway passenger-train which arrived at 7-40 p.m. H. E. was met at the station by Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C., and Major Blomfield.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening. The s. s. Goorkha left here this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Agra left here from Bombay this evening.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

TRINCOMALLEE, JULY 5.

H. M. S. Blanche from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

HONG-KONG, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay (extra) from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hong-kong for Bombay on the 4th inst.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3⅛d. |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, | 1s. 5⅛d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account.. | 96½ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes..... | 95 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 78⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. „ ..... | 79½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 106¼ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 46½ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton..... | 87,000 | bales. |
| „ „ Surats..... | 3,000 | „ |
| „ Imports of Cotton..... | 61,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats..... | 7,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton..... | 1,154,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats..... | 120,000 | „ |
| „ Stock in London ..... | 15,000 | „ |

## THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

THE storm which had been predicted to sweep along the West Coast began on Saturday night with considerable violence. All through the night it blew a perfect gale and the rain descended in torrents, hardly ever lessening its force. It seemed at one time as if the storm were to be accompanied by thunder, but after a few faint peals it passed away. The storm came on very suddenly, as a proof of which the captains of the only two vessels which arrived in port late on Saturday night report having experienced favourable weather when approaching land. Yesterday, however, the captains of ships arriving in port had different tales to tell. Captain Allen of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lindula, which reached Bombay last evening, says that during the voyage from Calcutta to Ceylon the weather was fine. On reaching Cochin much rain fell and a high sea was running. At the more northern ports along the coast, where the vessel ought to have received cargo, the rough state of the sea prevented any communication with land, and the course of the vessel had to be altered. Nearing Bombay yesterday morning, the weather became even more boisterous. The rain poured in torrents, the sea "ran mountains high," and the vessel rolled heavily. No damage was sustained, however.

No casualties of any importance occurred, either in the harbour or in the city, during the time the storm was at its height or during yesterday. Some houses in the low-lying parts of the native town were flooded, as is always the case and is inevitable during heavy rain. Some trees in various quarters were blown down; a wall of a house in Cammatipura collapsed, without, however, causing injury to any one; and some parts of the city were left in darkness through lamps being blown out. Rain would appear now to be general throughout the Presidency. Our Poona correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—"The sky during the past two days has remained overcast and showers of rain have fallen at frequent intervals. A stiff breeze continues to blow from the south-west, and the temperature is low." A Rajkot correspondent, writing on the 2nd instant, says:—"We have had some rain, but not nearly enough. Still, though muggy, it is better than the heat and dryness of the past few weeks. The water-works are getting on rapidly, and water is already in the pipes; but rain is wanted to fill the reservoir."

The monsoon gradient, as yesterday's weather report states, continues unusually steep between Cochin and Bombay, and the probability is, therefore, that the strong winds and heavy rain are likely to continue. In Sind the wind directions show a tendency to cyclonic circulation.

## EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN COLOMBO.

THE Ceylon papers to hand a few days ago contained very long accounts of an interesting ceremony in which Colonel Olcott and others took a prominent part, viz., the reception of an English young lady, Miss Pickett, into the Buddhist faith. The *Times of Ceylon* of the 25th ultimo reports the sequel as follows:—

One of the most melancholy cases of suicide it has been our lot to record for a long time, has to be reported to-day in connection with the death of Miss Pickett, a young Australian lady who only arrived in Colombo two weeks ago, and who, at a large public meeting, it will be recollected, took *pansil* with Mr. Keightley, and, on entering the ranks of the Buddhists, became Lady Principal of the Sanghamitta Girls' School in Maradana. Why she should so soon after her appearance here have decided to put an end to her life, is a matter shrouded in mystery. It is possible that the change from the Australian climate to that of Ceylon told seriously on her state of mind and on her health generally; while there is another rumour that yesterday Miss Pickett got a letter from Australia which agitated her considerably; though that is hardly likely, seeing that the Australian mails were not delivered till to-day. Whatever was the cause, it appears to be tolerably certain that last night the deceased inquired of some of the children under her care, which of the wells in the compound of the school in Maradana was the deepest, and that, after the children had gone to bed, she crept from her room (the bed in which was quite undisturbed when the room was examined this morning, showing that it had not been lain on), and, letting herself out of the house by means of the key, which was in her possession, she made her way to well a directly in front of the house and flung herself in. The well is a deep one of 16 ft. or 17 ft., and contains about 12 ft. of water, the result being that Miss Pickett was drowned. This morning, when the discovery was made that she was absent from the school and that she had apparently not slept in her room all night, a search was made for her, and after some time the gardener discovered the body of the missing lady in the well, and at once sent for the police. When this discovery was made, the story crept out about her having inquired which well was the deepest, the evidence coming from the cook-woman, who overheard Miss Pickett asking the question.

The tragedy naturally created a good deal of excitement in the usually quiet neighborhood, and during the morning, hundreds of persons gathered round the gates of the compound, which were looked, and endeavoured with true native curiosity to ascertain exactly what had taken place.

Dr. Bowles Daly, who with several leading Theosophists afterwards turned up, showed the greatest disposition to have the whole case properly sifted, and did what he could to ensure this being accomplished.

At the inquest from information given by Dr. Daly, it transpired that the deceased had received no foreign letters, and that she had been reading last night a book entitled the "Perfect Way" or "the Finding of Christ," which may have probably caused depression, of spirits. A verdict of found drowned was returned though the coroner directed the jury that it was a case of suicide.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

AFTER the excited language of a section of the opposition press it will probably be a surprise to many people in India to find that the Manipur debate was a very mild affair. An important Indian official remarked at the conclusion, "Well, at any rate, Lord Lansdowne cannot complain." Sir William Harcourt is experiencing the strange sensation of seeing himself praised to the skies in quarters where it is the more usual practice to consign him to the shades below. "Moderation and impartiality," "good sense and moderation," and "statesmanlike moderation," are a sample of the phrases applied by Unionist journals to Sir William Harcourt's review of the circumstances preceding the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions. Certainly the second in command of the Liberal army showed himself a good strategist on this occasion, but while I do not wish to detract from whatever credit is due to him, I cannot help pointing out that he is not altogether responsible for the moderate tone of Tuesday night's discussion. If I am correctly informed, Sir William Harcourt, in presenting his case without partizanship, heat or violence—characteristics not always absent from his speeches or those of other party leaders—was carrying out the wishes of Mr. Gladstone. In spite of the fact that the Marquis of Lansdowne is opposed to Home Rule, —still, it appears, notwithstanding Mr. Chamberlain's discovery, one of the main planks in the Liberal platform,—the Liberal chief has a great regard for the Viceroy of India. Mr. Gladstone was anxious that no unnecessary bitterness should be imported into the controversy, and of course his desire was law unto his front bench colleagues, though it did not restrain our friend Mr. Swift MacNeill from once more pointing out that Ireland and India are "outside the pale of the privileges of the British constitution." It would be interesting to know if Mr. MacNeill ever spoke on any Indian question without indulging in this particular piece of rhetorical exaggeration. Mr. Cremer, too, was rather more maladroit than usual, but it is going a little too far, as one journal does, to argue, because two unwise speeches were made below the gangway, the House of Commons is unfit to consider Indian questions. This is generalizing with a vengeance. Mischievous as the remarks of Messrs. MacNeill and Cremer may be considered, they were, in the judgment of other people, not half so mischievous as some of Sir John Gorst's statements. For pure and unadulterated cynicism the Under-Secretary of State surpassed himself on this occasion, and it was curious to picture the dismay on the faces of his colleagues when he was giving his friends away in such an astonishingly flippant manner. The *Standard*, as indeed do all the Conservative papers, rebukes Sir John Gorst for what it styles his "transparently quibbling or offensively cynical defence." Putting politeness out of sight, it was perhaps not entirely unnatural that with his chief sitting up aloft Sir John Gorst should have wished to point a moral and adorn a tale. If mediocrity is sometimes preferred to talent in Whitehall, why should not the policy of Tarquinius Superbus be carried out in Manipur? *Punch* once said it never could understand why Viscount Cross is Secretary of State for India and Sir John Gorst Under-Secretary. Unless he is greatly misrepresented, Sir John Gorst is equally at a loss to know how such a state of things can exist. If, as is generally supposed, he intended to emphasize the injustice done to him by Lord Salisbury, he cannot be congratulated on having chosen an opportune moment for showing his teeth. But the matter more than the manner of his remarks about the Senapatty is complained of. Sir John Gorst tells us that Government have always discouraged independent and original talent. This assertion has aroused great indignation in Anglo-Indian circles, and I have just heard that on Monday night Lord Northbrook for one will dissociate himself from Sir John Gorst's language so far as it refers to the rule of the British in the East. His lordship will doubtless have an easy task in proving that the policy of Tarquinius Superbus has not been our invariable practice in India. The career of Sir Salar Jung ought to have been known to Sir John Gorst, to mention only one among many names of men of "independent and original talent' who have not been "discouraged" by the paramount power. Assuming the theory advanced by Sir John Gorst to be true of Governments in general and of the Indian Government in particular, was it, men are asking, the business of the Under-Secretary of State to emphasize so unwholesome a truth on such an occasion?

Sir John Gorst's chances of obtaining the coveted seat in the Cabinet are, I fear, greatly diminished by his indiscreet utterances. The bad impression created on the Conservative benches, and even among some of his opponents, was not removed by Sir John Gorst's rather lame explanation at the end of the debate. The discomfiture caused in the ministerial ranks by Sir John Gorst's mode of dealing with the case was shown by Mr. W. H. Smith's eagerness that Mr. Stanhope, the War Minister and former Under-Secretary of State for India, should speak before Sir William Harcourt replied.

*A propos* of the Manipur debate, you may have seen it stated in some of the papers that Viscountess Cross was, by command of the Queen, to call upon Mrs. Grimwood. It was Viscount, not Viscountess Cross who was sent by Her Majesty to enquire respecting the health of the courageous and heroic lady. The fund that is being raised for Mrs. Grimwood is not to be confined to the wives of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. Why it should ever have been proposed to so limit the movement is not clear, seeing that Mrs. Grimwood is the widow not of a military officer but of a civilian. I hope what I have written will not be considered ungracious. I am merely re-echoing an opinion which is being widely expressed in private.

The Indian Councils Bill has met with the fate that was expected. That rather ill-starred measure has been sacrificed in the first massacre of innocents this year. As some compensation Mr. W. H. Smith holds out a hope that the Indian Budget will be introduced earlier than usual, but old Parliamentary hands doubt if it will come on much before the closing days of the session.

The explanation of Mr. Stanhope the other night with reference to the Tranby Croft scandal has been accepted as practically closing the incident so far as the Prince of Wales is concerned, and there is springing up a feeling that the criticism of His Royal Highness in the newspapers was rather overdone. The *communiqué* of the Marlborough Club Committee regarding young Mr. Wilson's admission to that select institution has also created a favourable impression. It is rumoured that Sir Charles Russell has been consulted respecting the very strong leading article that appeared in one of the morning journals the day after the verdict in the action of Gordon-Cumming *vs.* Wilson and others.

I have referred above to the comment excited in and out of Parliament by Sir John Gorst's speech on the Manipur disaster. Almost as much commotion has been caused in political circles by the attitude Sir John assumed last night in the debate on Mr. Sydney Buxton's amendment to the Factories and Workshops Bill. Sir John, it was obvious, was not in sympathy with his party in supporting the Lancashire members, and he refrained from voting either for or against Mr. Buxton's proposal to raise the age from 10 to 11. To read the speeches of Mr. J. M. Maclean and his friends, it would hardly be supposed that they are the same gentlemen who are constantly inveighing against the selfishness and inhumanity of the Indian mill-owners.

Mr. Seymour Keay, though on other grounds he runs Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton pretty close for the position of champion bore of the House of Commons, has not, to the surprise of many people, made himself a nuisance (in the Parliamentary sense) by posing as an Indian authority. Comparatively few Indian questions have been put, and fewer Indian speeches made by the hon. member for Elgin and Nairn. Now that the Irish Land Bill is through, he will have more time to devote to India. Whether he has only been playing or making game and intends to make Sir John Gorst's life as intolerable a burden as he tried, not wholly without success, to make Mr. Balfour's, remains to be seen. There appear, however, to be great potentialities in the interpellation that he is addressing to the India Office representative this afternoon. Mr. Keay wishes to know whether Sir John Gorst's attention has been called to the case of Bulwunt Rao, formerly an official of the Indore State, for whose arrest a warrant was recently obtained from the Residency Magistrate at Indore at the instance of the Maharaja Holkar, or one of his officials, on a charge of having written a letter in a local newspaper commenting on certain proceedings of the Maharajah, the said Bulwant Rao being at the time at Ujein, a town in the Gwalior State, in which the warrant could not be legally executed. The question declares that the warrant was, nevertheless, entrusted to a body of police in the service of the ruler of Indore, "who seized and barbarously murdered Bulwant Rao on the 19th ult. in the streets of Ujein." Mr Keay wishes to know what steps the Government of India are taking in the matter.

The Government are to be requested to-night to present a return showing the capital cost of the four Indian colleges at Roorkee, Seebpore, Poona, and Madras, their annual expenditure, and amount of their return in the shape of fees, and the number of annual Government appointments.

Quite a crop of questions relating to India will be fired at Sir John Gorst on Monday. To begin with, Sir George Campbell, who, profiting by the discredit he got into last year by his interminable loquacity, is, this session so far at all events, giving no cause for serious complaint, has apparently been reminded by recent events nearer home that gambling is not a lost art in the East any more than in the West. Accordingly he will invite Sir John Gorst to state what was the result of the reference to India promised by him regarding the practice of drawing lotteries in that country with many large prizes on the result of races, and the extensive system of public gambling resulting from the practice of carrying on such transactions nominally by clubs and associations, but really open to the public.

From Umballa to Meeranzai is in the eyes of Sir George Campbell only a step. He will ask whether, now that the Black Mountain and Meeranzai military expeditions have been brought to a conclusion, Her Majesty's Government will lay upon the table of the House papers showing the circumstances under and the orders by which they were undertaken. The Unionist member for Partick, Mr. Pailler Smith, asks whether it is the fact that there is a regulation of the Government of India under which all British manufactures required for Government works, such as State railways, require to be purchased through Indian firms only, and if so, what are the terms of that regulation, and on what grounds officers in charge of public works in India are hindered from purchasing goods direct from the manufacturers of this country without the necessity of paying commissions to intermediate agents in India. Finally, Mr. Henniker Heaton inquires whether the Secretary of State for India will print and lay upon the table the valuable reports of the Madras Government on the progress, resources, and capabilities of that portion of Her Majesty's dominions. By the way, it is generally supposed that Sir John Gorst's answers, which are a model of conciseness, are prepared for him by the permanent officials of the India Office, as is probably the case with other Ministers. The supposition is not quite correct. The facts are of course supplied by the particular department concerned, but Sir John Gorst is responsible for the form in which they are presented to the House. I fancy that his official work consists mainly, if not entirely, in acting as spokesman for his "noble friend, the Secretary of State for India." It is true that he has the privilege of attending the Council meetings, but he cannot vote. Clearly the task is not one which could be expected to satisfy the aspirations of so clever and ambitious a politician as Sir John Gorst.

The Kunwar Sahib of Rajpipla is returning to India earlier than was originally intended. I met him a few evenings ago, and was glad to hear that he had enjoyed his short visit. He told me that so pleased was he with England that he hoped he might be able to come again. He will go to Scotland and Ireland before starting for the Continent *en route* to Bombay.

It may be interesting to mention that native gentlemen coming to London as members and delegates of the International Congress of Hygiene will [redacted] Nightingale has enlisted the sympathy of some of her influential friends and other offers of hospitality are reaching the honorary secretary for India. One well-known Baronet has said that he would be glad to ask Indian visitors to his beautiful seat in the country. Although nothing has been definitely settled, it is probable that the special Indian meeting will be held in the theatre of the London University on the Thursday in Congress week. Your former Surgeon General, Sir William Moore, will read a summary of his paper on the Progress of Sanitation in India. The paper in its entirety will of course be printed in the transactions of the Congress. Surgeon Major Hendly's paper on sanitation in the Rajputana States and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's memorandum on the Improvements effected in the City of Palaces during the past quarter of a century will be published as addenda to Sir William Moore's paper. Other contributions relating to India will be dealt with in one or other of the numerous sections. The Indian Committee have received an official intimation of the selection of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., to represent the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A better selection could not have been made. The Kurrachee Municipality have appointed their Engineer and Secretary, Mr. James Strachan, M. Inst. C.E., to represent them. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, son of your philanthropic fellow-citizen, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet, has on arrival from India become a member of the Congress. Mr. Bomanjee has gone on a trip to the United States, but will be back in time to attend the sittings of the Congress in August. The East India Association, following the example of Miss Manning's Association, are appointing delegates.

Mr. Vincent J. Robinson has received the hearty congratulations of his many friends on his admission to the Order of the Indian Empire. Mr. Robinson, as your readers will remember, did good work in connection with the last French Exhibition—he was Honorary Secretary of the Indian Section; but he is perhaps better known for what he has done to create here a wide-spread taste for Eastern fabrics. All who are acquainted with the value of Mr. Robinson's services will admit that the honour recently bestowed upon him was thoroughly well deserved.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence:—Surgeon A. W. Dawson, 2nd Bengal Lancers, privilege leave from 3rd July to 31st August 1891, inclusive. Lieutenant A. D. Plomer, 2nd Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, general leave from 4th July to 4th October 1891, inclusive. Lieutenant M. S. Adye, 2nd Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, general leave from 4th July to 4tn October 1891, inclusive.

There is an encouraging note ringing through the ninth annual report of the Mussoorie Volunteers. This corps is perhaps unique, in that it contains only 96 adult members out of a total strength of 380. Seeing that the corps is recruited from Mussoorie, Meerut and Dehra, it is not surprising that Colonel Lawrence, C. I. E., considers the number of recusants to be too large. But the commandant has now put himself to pains to make the performance of drills less inconvenient to the adult population than in the past; and, aided by officers fired with enthusiasm, Colonel Lawrence expresses confidence in an early increase of the force. In the Mussoorie companies, out of 246 members, 232 were efficient on the 3rd March 1890. During the season no fewer than 173 new members were enrolled. The Meerut company, with an enrolled strength of 56, brought out 53 extra efficients and 3 efficients; the percentage of non-efficients being thus 000. These are good figures. Financially, balances of Rs. 8,199-0-7 at Mussoorie, and Rs. 102-13 at Meerut are shown. It may be confidently asserted that the cadet companies will at any rate maintain their existing high standing. As to the adult population, if it be true that they are mostly veterans, they will soon, it may be hoped, heed the repeated exhortations addressed to them, and join, if not the active, at the least the Reserve Volunteers.

As the Admiralty contemplate transferring the care, manning, and working of the Indian troop-ship squadron to the Orient Company, a number of representatives of the company have visited Portsmouth Dockyard this week and gone over the vessels with the commanding officers. Should the arrangement be concluded, it will be carried out in 1893.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

### A COMMISSION REFUSED.

THE following resolution replying to the Parsee memorial concerning the prosecution in the Rajabai Tower mystery, was issued yesterday:—

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1891.

Resolution.—The memorial, which is said to bear some 40,000 signatures, prays Government to appoint a "special and independent commission of inquiry into the Rajabai Tower case and its circumstances," so as "to ensure justice" and discover the truth with particular reference to the conduct of the police in connection with the inquiry. The Governor in Council recognises in the number and character of the signatories to this memorial a widespread sympathy, which he cordially shares, with the unfortunate victims of the late tragedy and with their afflicted friends and relatives. He is equally in sympathy with the anxious desire of the general community of Bombay to arrive at the truth, and, if a crime has been committed, to trace the criminals and bring them to justice. But such sentiments do not relieve Government from the duty of giving a careful consideration to the methods proposed by the memorialists, or of considering their tendency to produce the result which Government, as well as the memorialists, seek to attain.

2. It appears to Government that the conditions under which an independent commission must act, the time which is chosen for asking for it, and the risks which its appointment would involve, have not been fully considered. The grounds on which the request is based are given with sufficient fulness, but here, too, certain considerations present themselves to Government which the memorial seems to have overlooked.

3. The memorialists are perhaps not aware that any such commission as they desire would have no authority to take evidence on oath or with the indispensable sanctions annexed to testimony given in court. Any person would thus be able to offer whatever statement he pleased without fear of prosecution for perjury. A commission so taking evidence, without legal authority and without guarantees for truth, would be overwhelmed with loose, prejudiced, hearsay statements, which would rather obscure, than reveal, the truth. While the Commission would be at the mercy of such witnesses, it would be powerless to compel the attendance of any who might know the facts and yet be reluctant to state them.

4. The occasion on which the appointment of a commission is suggested must be considered in reference to each of the two objects stated in the memorial—the investigation of the case against Maneckji Aslaji, and the investigation of the alleged failure of duty by the police. As regards the former, the case is set down for trial before Her Majesty's High Court of judicature. It would be unfair both to the accused and to the police to set on foot a public inquiry which would proceed day by day, either before or side by side with that in the High Court; and which by the fragmentary nature of the information brought to light might unfairly influence the minds of the jury and public feeling with regard to the trial. Observations might be made which would prejudice the course of justice, and even call for the exercise of the authority of the High Court to prevent a contempt. If it were possible for the Commission to arrive at any conclusion without usurping the functions of the High Court, and if the High Court arrived at a different conclusion, the decision of the former would carry little or no authority. So far, again, as the Commission is to investigate an alleged failure of duty, either in the case of a body of public servants or even of a single individual, the appointment of such a commission would imply at least that a *prima facie* case of misconduct was considered by Government to exist. The gist of the allegations contained in paragraphs 4, 6 and 10 of the memorial, is that the police, having once taken up a theory of suicide or accident, wilfully shut their eyes to indications of crime, and even discouraged or repelled evidence of it. These strongly expressed accusations are supported by a reference to the verdict of the Coroner's jury. They might also, and with equal force, have been supported by reference to the fact of the committal of Maneckji Aslaji by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. But neither the one nor the other amounts to more than an act of accusation. In order to support their charges of wilful suppression or neglect of evidence of an appalling crime, the memorialists assume that such a crime has been committed. They further ask Government to accept this assumption as a [redacted] of the police. It would [redacted] an anticipation of the verdict of the jury would be an act of cruel injustice to the prisoner now awaiting his trial. It is even pressed on Government that material evidence is available and is suppressed from fear of the police. It is stated that 40,000 citizens of Bombay have joined in the present memorial against the police; and yet Government are assured "that it is difficult to expect that.....the invitation of Government to all persons having any knowledge calculated to throw light on the case to communicate the same to the Public Prosecutor, will be responded to." The Governor in Council cannot suppose that the memorialists are aware of the actual endeavours and operations of the police; and he is constrained to observe that the time chosen for presenting this appeal for a commission is neither fair to the accused nor to the police.

5. Passing from a consideration of the conditions under which the suggested commission would have to work, and from an examination of the precise opportunity at which its appointment is proposed, the risks which must surround its operations may be briefly referred to. If in the course of the t[redacted] should appear that the police have erred in dealing [redacted] the case by either undue action or omission, the presiding Judge will, without doubt, in the discharge of his duty pronounce a censure on their conduct. Imputations may, on the other hand, be thrown on the police in the course of the trial, which the presiding Judge may pronounce calumnious. It is almost certain that some side-light will be shed on the conduct or capacity of the police in the course of the legal proceedings. So long, then, as the case against the accused, and the conduct of the police in relation to it, are subject of judicial inquiry by the High Court, the proposed commission could hardly avoid the risk of usurping in some measure the functions of that tribunal. Apart from the appreciable danger of prejudicing the prisoner's trial and affecting the minds of the jury, there would be an inevitable danger of conflict with the High Court were the memorialists' prayer for the appointment of an independent commission granted by Government. This conclusion is forced upon Government with greater distinctness when the arguments used to justify the prayer of the memorial are examined in detail.

6. A narrative of the facts is commenced in paragraph 9, of which it is enough to remark that at present those referred to in that paragraph are ex-parte statements. The questions of fact connected with the life and death and the physical state of the deceased ladies are questions of proof and for the appreciation of the jury. Until these alleged facts are sifted and pronounced upon by the authorities specially qualified to examine them, it does not appear to Government even proper to discuss them; and certainly not proper to act upon one view of what are, after all, most material points in the case against the accused, as if they were proved either one way or the other. In the chain of argument the next facts relied upon are set forth in an extract from the examination of Superintendent MacDermott before the Coroner, which goes to show that that officer first thought there had been an outrage, and then arrived at another opinion. That a police officer should, like every other enquirer, have an open mind and some working hypothesis, and that he should be ready to change it as soon as the balance of ascertained facts is against it, seems to Government only reasonable. What is necessary, and in the opinion of Government is wanting, to support the strongly expressed views of the memorialists on this subject, is some evidence that Superintendent MacDermott clung to his view against demonstration of its unsoundness. The memorialists must remember that, if there are any facts whatever to justify a conclusion that this superintendent wilfully attempted to "establish by all means in his power" a false case, and if their intention is, as appears from the memorial, to attribute to him an attempt to conceal murder and outrage, then the imputation is one of a gross and nefarious crime, one particullarly nefarious in the case of a police officer, for which a complaint should be laid by them before a Presidency magistrate. But it is quite impossible for Government to accept such an imputation on the grounds stated in the memorial, or to assume that, because a superintendent of police chooses one of several possible hypotheses, he must have done so unconscientiously and have adhered to it through a set purpose in order to screen murderers from justice.

7. In the 13th paragraph the memorialists assume that not only Superintendent MacDermott, but that "the officers in charge of the case, apparently with the sanction and approval of their superiors," not only made no inquiry, but stopped all inquiry for over a month. The charge even goes further than this, and imputes to them "attempts to minimise the effect and force of the evidence militating against their own view." It is impossible that the 40,000 memorialists, whose signatures are stated to be attached to the memorial, should know what inquiries the police actually did make. Indeed, if they did know the course of police inquiry, the fact would indicate inefficiency on the part of the police, who were charged with the investigation of the mysterious occurrence. On the other hand, Government, who are in a much better position to know the course and directions of the investigation, are aware that many inquiries were made, and that every exertion was used by the police in their search for reliable information. That the police as a body "directed all its mighty power" to the suppression of evidence and to the concealment of a diabolical crime, as the memorialists seem persuaded, is an inference not only opposed to antecedent probability, but also the exact information which Government have had before them. No reason is assigned in the memorial for a sudden demoralisation of the police, which is as contrary to human experience as it is to the past history of the Bombay police.

8. In paragraph 14 certain particulars are detailed which, if they tend to show misconduct on the part of the police, also have a direct bearing, or at least raise a suspicion, against the prisoner. For these reasons Government cannot at present discuss them. If there are witnesses to support the statements, they should state them in the High Court. If their statements are there relied on and are relevant, due weight will be given to them by Government. But there is one circumstance on which Government may at once express an opinion. There was nothing wrong on the part of the police in releasing Maneckji Aslaji from detention, if they were satisfied that they could not then establish a *prima facie* case against him, and the hour at which such a conclusion was arrived at was really immaterial. The arguments given in paragraph 15 that "other persons against whom far less grounds of suspicion exist" are sometimes more harshly treated, do not affect the question of whether there was such evidence in the hands of the police at that time as would have justified the detention of Maneckjee Aslaji. It was the duty of the Superintendent to release the accused even at 3 a.m., if he was satisfied from observations and inquiries taken together that there was not a *prima facie* case against Manekji Aslaji. The statements relative to the clothes, set forth in the memorial, have not been overlooked by Government, but the Governor in Council deems it premature and wrong to take out of the hands of the jury the impartial consideration of these matters, or to offer any remark at this stage. It is enough to observe that the points raised are peculiary fitted for examination in a court of law, and that if the police had brought forward evidence to account for the rent in the jacket, there is no doubt that the memorialists would have interpreted this action as evidence of partizanship.

9. In paragraph 17 it is admitted that "it is impossible to say, though it is easy to conceive, what evidence, probably of the greatest value, has been altogether lost or tampered with" owing to these proceedings. A specific instance of dilatory conduct is then alleged in connection with a clue as to a bundle of clothes. Government, who have been fully aware of the facts, must repeat their conviction that it is impossible for the memorialists to know what was done by the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates during the 56 hours which they think were wholly wasted. On this and other matters which are set forth in the memorial, or which may be disclosed in the further proceedings, the memorialists may be sure that the Governor in Council will satisfy himself by further inquiry and consideration, whenever, in his opinion, the ends of justice as well as those of good administration can best be promoted by his action. It is clear that the important statement made in paragraph 20, is one which must be sifted in the proceedings at the trial; and when the final purport of the testimony of the clerk and of that of Mr. MacDermott is available, it will then receive its due attention. Meanwhile, the witnesses who are believed by the memorialists to be able to corroborate the statement of the clerk, should be pressed by them to communicate with the Government Prosecutor.

10. The remaining paragraphs of the memorial deal, amongt other matters, with the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon; and in respect to this, Government observe that whilst it must still be considered to be the best available medical opinion, this, with the other medical evidence that may be adduced, has yet to be tested and appreciated in the High Court.

11. On the whole, then, it appears to Government that, although there are matters in connection with the case which may properly be referred to the Commissioner of Police for report, and may hereafter come under review by Government, there is no [redacted] of inquiry. Nor do the reasons adduced for the offer of a reward appear to have gathered any material strength since that subject was previously considered. The conclusion of the pending proceedings against Maneckji Aslaji may supply reasons to modify the present views of Government; but obviously that conclusion must be awaited, and not prejudiced by premature action based on statements or arguments which have yet to be sifted. As to those proceedings, the memorialtsts should understand that it is specially the function of Government and of its law officers to determine on the expedency of criminal proceedings and on the line to be taken with regard to them. Popular interference in such matters has proved at other times and in other countries to be attended with calamitous consequences. In India, where popular judgment is so apt to be misled by prejudices and by race feeling, it is particularlv desirable that the sphere of reason, mercy, and justice should not be roughty invaded by any impulsive action of popular sentiment. The Governor in Council is not less sensible than the memorialists, of the necessity for penetrating a dark mystery with the light of inquiry, or for the discovery and conviction of any who may have perpetrated a foul murder. He is, however, equally alive to the fact that the work of the police is ancillary to that of the Judge, and that until a trial is concluded, the conduct of the police cannot be correctly appraised. He considers, therefore, that the interests of justice and of good administration will be best served by declining to accede to the prayer of the memorialists, and by reserving for further consideration and a more convenient opportunity any questions as to the integrity and efficiency of the Bombay police, which may be left in an unsatisfactory position at the close of the proceedings.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND ABKARI.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued yesterday on the Administration Report of the Abkari Department for 1889-90. Accompanying it is a copy of a long memorial addressed to Government by the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, to which the following reply is given:—

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1891.

To Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the memorial from the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association,

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury :—

THE BOOLDANA CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

George Herbert Wittenbaker, a European, claimed to be tried on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, he having, about the 30th June 1890, while employed in the service of Government at Booldana in the capacity of a forest officer, and while entrusted with property to the extent of Rs. 1,791 received by him for grazing fees for cattle, misappropriated out of that sum the amount of Rs. 693-8; and also at the same time and place having applied to his own use a further sum of Rs. 404-8, being part of a sum of Rs. 940 received by him from cattle-owners for grazing fees. The third charge was in respect of a further sum of Rs. 194-4 received by the accused for similar fees. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamseljee, represented the accused.

Gungoo Bapujee, chief clerk in the prisoner's office at Booldana, in further examination, said that he made the entries in the *chalans* and in the registers from a book which was in the hand-writing of the accused. Witness explained the manner in which passes were issued to the cattle-owners.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, witness said that the counterfoils of passes and the registers were kept by the accused in the drawer of an almirah in his office. The entries in the registers were made by witness on the basis of figures which he had partly taken from the accused's register and partly from figures which the accused had dictated to him. He knew that there had been official disputes between the accused and Colonel Spanskey during 1889 and 1890, but did not know if the former had been fined for insubordination, or that he had suffered in health in consequence of the disputes.

Mansook Lataprasad, a forest ranger, described the mode in which the passes were formerly issued to the cattle-owners through the forest rangers. The accused subsequently cancelled that system and himself issued the passes to the villagers, who were brought to him for the purpose on the verandah of his bungalow at Booldana. During last October and November witness had collected 165 passes from the Andari reservation and had forwarded them on to his superior officer.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, witness said that when the villagers paid the fees to the accused in the presence of the forest rangers, the money was placed upon the table and remained there until 4 p.m., passes being delivered to the cattle-owners by the accused on the following day.

Osman Shaik Booden, a chuprassie, said that the accused received the money from the villagers and placed it in the office safe, which was kept near his bed at night when it contained a considerable sum of money. Witness remembered the day when the accused was to deliver over charge to his successor. On that day he was sent by the accused to the village of Datpoora for the dak, but before he went, he, by order of the prisoner, placed the contents of a drawer on top of an almirah, where there were three Government lanterns, all of which had been filled with oil under the accused's directions. The drawer contained books of counterfoils of the passes issued.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, witness said it was the chief clerk who told him to take the drawer out of the almirah, the chief clerk having himself unlocked the drawer.

Mr. Herbert Hugh Hulden, examined by Mr. Russell, said he took over charge from the accused on the 2nd September, and remembered a fire taking place in the office about 9 p.m. He saw a drawer of an almirah lying on the floor with the charred counterfoils. There was a lamp in the centre of the drawer, and the counterfoils appeared to have been piled round. Witness had the drawer placed in the almirah; but as the key would not fit, he had the drawer fastened to the almirah with a bit of paper. They were produced in court in nearly the same state in which he saw them. Witness gave instructions to have the Mattergaum passes collected. Orders were afterwards issued for the collection of the Andari passes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said he did not know, of his own knowledge, whether the statement put in by the prosecution was correct, although he relied upon it. All the pieces of the lantern, owing to the heat, had been undone. The lantern appeared to have been upset. On enquiry witness found that the lantern had been present there, and Dr. Montgomery was there. Witness heard that the accused was at the time at Mr. Vicajee's house, and that he was lying ill.

Gopal Ganesh, the treasury carkoon of the Booldana treasury, stated that on the 30th June, 1890 he received Rs. 1,633 and the *chalan* relating to it.

Kishan Shewjee, the accused's butler, said that on the night of the 2nd September the accused sent him out after putting out all the lights except one in the bed-room. The accused said he was going to bed. There was nobody else except the accused and the cook. Later on, when the witness and another man went into the bungalow, the accused was not there, having gone to Mr. Vicajee's bungalow. The other man, named Govinda, brought from a drawer some papers that were burning. There was a lantern there that morning; by order of the accused witness had filled in three lanterns with oil.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said he went and saw the accused at 10 p.m. in Mr. Vicajee's bungalow. He was lying in bed and was very ill. Witness himself, by order of the accused, put the lantern in the drawer at 8 o'clock that morning.

Dr. W. J. Montgomery, Civil Surgeon of Booldana, said the accused had been under his treatment from the 27th August to 4th September 1890. Witness saw him at his bungalow on the evening of the 2nd September, when he seemed to be all right. On a second visit the same evening, at Mr. Vicaji's bungalow, witness saw there was nothing wrong with him, except that he was excited. Witness attributed his supposed illness to his "official troubles."

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, witness admitted having given accused, according to a printed form, a certificate to the effect that he was really ill. That certificate was honestly given.

A number of cattle-owners were called to depose to the payment of fees for passes granted them by the accused, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this Monday) morning.

## A NATIVE VIEW OF THE BACCARAT CASE.

THE *Hindu* takes a somewhat less censorious view of the moral side of the Baccarat case than some of the home papers have done. If, it says, a Maharaja or a high native official has been found guilty of a social or moral offence he would not be as severely judged by the public as the Prince of Wales has been in England. The wholesome rule that an offence rises in heinousness in proportion to the position of the perpetrator does not obtain in this country. On the other hand, immunity from criticism is recognised as the peculiar privilege of rank and power. A Maharaja may sport in the most wanton recklessness with the honour of women in his capital, not a whisper will be heard in condemnation of such conduct. A high placed official may be notoriously guilty of corruption and vice, but his official position will effectually protect him against any notice of his guilt in the community at large. A man of high education and culture may be guilty of a most objectionable life, he would be still respected and his company courted as if he had no moral blemishes whatever. It is notorious that some of our so-called guardians of religion and orthodoxy are among the most depraved specimens of humanity. Our *matadhipadhies* are as a rule wealthy men; but they use their wealth not so much for the dissemination of the orthodox faith, for the advancement of learning or for other kindred purposes for which these endowments were originally intended, as for the gratification of their vanity and the less pardonable of human frailties. Yet, it is a common sight to see thousands of people rendering obeisance to these personages, these embodiments of vice and low vanity. At the present moment our country is singularly destitute of any institution by which the morality of the people can be elevated and protected from deterioration. The old institutions intended for this purpose are themselves degenerate and otherwise powerless for good. The influence of English example is trying to supply their places by the growth of a free press. But the Indian Press has itself to undergo much education before it can satisfactorily discharge this responsible function, for which it is to be hoped it will soon acquire the necessary

THE wills announced during the week the mail left include the following, the amount of the personalty being attached in each case :—The will of Col. Richard Dyott, of Treesford Hall, Staffordshire, £62,321; of Mr. Stephenson Clarke, £941,207; of Mr. George Whitfield, £120,000; of Mr. Henry Solomon, £261,319; of Mr. Lindsey Middleton Aspland, Q.C., £27,051; of Mr. Thomas Hare, £10,476; of Mr. William James Ford, £93,211; and of Mr. Herbert Fordham, £46,879.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

AFTER satisfactory interviews with M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir William Whiteway and the Hon. Mr. Harvey, two of the Newfoundland delegates, have proceeded to Switzerland.

THE vacancy which has risen in the county of Carlow by the death of the O'Gorman Mahon, will be keenly contested by representatives of the two divisions of the Irish party.

IT is notified that with approval of the Secretary of State, the following procedure will be observed in the appointment of officers to staff situations in India carrying the substantive rank of colonel in the army. Appointments of officers of the British service will in future be submitted for the consideration and confirmation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, before being notified in India, and only officiating or provisional appointments will be made pending the receipt of such confirmation. The appointments of officers of the Indian service will be notified to the War Office only with a view to the grant of rank in the army being gazetted "with her Majesty's approval."

MISS ELLEN M. FARRER, who has secured in connection with the London University the double degree of M.B. and B.S., has engaged to proceed to India in the autumn under the auspices of the Baptist Ladies' Zenana Mission. Miss Farrer is the daughter of the Rev. W. Farrer, LL.D.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, on the 17th June, delivered the Rede lecture before a fashionable audience in the Senate House, Oxford, his subject being "Natural Religion in India." He drew attention to the importance of India as a field of observation and research in identifying and tracing through connected stages the growth and filiation of some of the principal ideas that lay at the roots of natural religion.

THE Duke of Cambridge held a levée on Monday (June 15th), at the Horse Guards, which was well attended. According to the *Daily Chronicle*, "one officer of the Indian Army, who attended in full dress, had to return home to change, it being customary at the levée to appear in mufti."

THE Duke of Connaught, as Colonel of the Scots Guards, was present on Monday (June 15th) at the annual dinner of the 3rd Guards Club, at the Hotel Metropole.

THE Duchess of Connaught, on Wednesday (17th ult.), opened a bazaar at Portsmouth in aid of a fund for a memorial to the Rev. T. H. Harvey, formerly connected with the district, and afterwards a missionary in China.

THE course of the fighting across the frontier seems to be going against Umra Khan of Jandol rather seriously. According to correspondents he he has been worsted in three engagements and has lost strongholds in two cases. It is now stated that Main Gul himself commanded the Contingent sent from Swat to help the ex-Khan of Dir and to take Umra Khan in the rear, by an invasion of jandol territory; and about the 23rd of June this force succeeded in taking Ramora and a fort at Undelzai. In this fight the casualties are said to have numbered 75. About the same time the Kohistani force under Sher Muhammad Khan, the brother of the Khan of Dir, had a fight with the brother of Umra Khan at Darai, Shairai, which Umra Khan had previously taken from the Khan of Dir. In this fight 30 men are said to have lost their lives and 35 to have been wounded. Meanwhile Umra Khan was trying conclusions with the ex-Khan of Dir himself, who was with the Khan of Nawaghi, at the village of Mian Kalai, belonging to Umrah Khan, where he had built a rather strong fort. This he has now lost, the allied Khans having managed to drive him from it. In this fight, we here, there were some hundered and twenty casualties altogether. As we have said, things are not going by any means well with Umra Khan.

official sanction of Plymouth as the place of departure for the West Indian and Cape mails instead of Southampton.

MR. PARNELL has, it is stated, been ordered to pay forthwith £700, the costs of the O'Shea divorce case.

AFTER a hearing extending over seven days the action for breach of promise of marriage and libel brought by Miss Valerie Wiedemann against the Hon. Robert Horace Walpole terminated in the Queen's Bench Division on June 17 in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £300 damages. Mr. Baron Pollock gave judgment in accordance with this finding, but granted a stay of execution.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. DRYSDALE, C.B., now Colonel of the 18th Hussars, will probably be offered the Colonelcy of the 9th Lancers, vacant by the death of Sir A. Little.

AFTER investigation extending over twenty-seven days, the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to London, have found the preamble not proved.

THERE was a terrible railway accident in Switzerland on Sunday morning (14th ultimo). A train left the rails of a bridge and plunged into the river, with the loss of nearly 100 lives. On the same day the City of Richmond, an Atlantic liner from New York, arrived at Queenstown and reported the narrow escape of its passengers and crew from what might have proved an even more appalling calamity. During a storm on the 9th instant, when it would have been almost certain death to take to the boats, a lady was awoke in her cabin by the intense heat, and found the apartment full of smoke. She communicated with a steward, and it was subsequently discovered that the cargo of cotton was burning. The situation was perilous in the extreme, and at any moment the ship might have to be abandoned. Whilst every effort was made to put out the fire, the boats were provisioned and preparations were made for the worst. Fortunately other vessels were sighed, and one of them agreed to stand by the City of Richmond until she reached Queenstown, in order to render assistance if necessary. The cargo continued to burn, and had not been extinguished when the vessel reached Ireland. The conduct of every one concerned was admirable throughout, and the passengers made the warmest and most handsome acknowledgment of the cool courage and perfect discipline of the officers and men.

AT Oxford, on Wednesday (17th ult.), honorary degrees were conferred on the Duc d'Aumale, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., General Sir D. Stewart, the Hon. S. J. Way, Professor Jebbs, and Mr. Briton Riviere.

THE Cambridge Mathematical Tripos list was issued on Saturday (13th ultimo). On Tuesday (16th ult.) honorary degrees were conferred on Lords Dufferin and Walsingham, Sir A. Lyall, Mr. W. E. H. Leckey, Sir A. Geikie, and others.

THE Queen will not accompany the German Emperor and Empress on their visit to the City on July 10.

THE Emperor of Germany will visit the Crystal Palace on July 11, and will inspect the Volunteer Fire Brigade of the United Kingdom, subsequently attending a concert, in which the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir is to take part, and a specially prepared exhibition of fireworks.

ACCORDING to the *World*, the organisers and agents of the Conservative party all over the country have been instructed to make a careful report on the state of things in their different constituencies in the course of the autumn. No early dissolution is intended, but the heads of the party are desirous to know, from those best informed, the exact position of affairs. Their agents have been instructed to give their opinions in the frankest manner, so that the true position of affairs may be known. There seems to be no doubt that in many counties the agricultural labourers have been largely captured by the Liberals with their magnificent and glowing promises.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Orakzai Afridis on the Miranzai frontier, who have lately been the cause of a double-barrelled little war, writes the Lahore paper, are not apparently inclined to merge themselves in the army which has conquered them. It is reported that a tribal *jirga* has been held, at which it was unanimously resolved to refuse to enlist in Indian regiments. This postponement of the inevitable is unfortunate, because it will give time for other little wars to arise and assist towards the decimation of what should be an army corps of our own.

The rules of Chitral had sent some dozen of his picked-men to Gilgit to learn drill, &c., as taught in the Indian army, with the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops. These have now returned to Chitral and have been inspected and rewarded for their efficiency by the Mehtar, who has ordered a regiment to be raised after the English fashion. As Kafirs, if they wish, are to be enlisted in this regiment, Colonel Durand at Gilgit may have an opportunity of learning at no distant data whether the Kafir comes up to our estimate of his probable merits as a recruit. Probably, however, the Kafirs who would enlist in Chitral would not be Lal Kafirs from the interior of Kafiristan, who are as superior to the outer Kafirs as the Highlanders of Scotland use to think themselves to their Lowland neighbours, and that is saying a good deal.

The readiness of the Mehtar of Chitral to adopt improved military ideas is another proof of the intelligence of this ruler who appears to be universally liked and respected by his neighbours, which is a most unusual condition of things in that turbulent Nomau's land between Kashmir, India and Afghanistan. He is now well advanced in years, a good-natured ruler, free from prejudices of any kind apparently. He has a number of sons, between three of whom—Afzul-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Shah-ul-Mulk—the succession will lie. Unless the selected one inherits his father's abilities and virtues, the death of Aman-ul-Mulk will be a misfortune to more than his own subjects.

Of the three actions in which Umra Khan of Jandol was said to have been worsted, in the fighting now going on in Bajaur, it now appears that in one—although the least important—his men held their ground, and under Majid Khan, his nephew, repulsed the attack of the Kohistanis upon Dir. The Kohistanis lost 20 men and Majid Khan occupies the position with, it is said, 2,000 foot and 100 horse.

In Nawaghi territory, on the other hand, where Umra Khan has a small invading force, his defeat is confirmed: and his men are said to be hard pressed on all sides by superior numbers. To Ramora, where Umra Khan also sustained a serious reverse, he has sent a reinforcement of 500 foot and 50 horse.

It is characteristic of these petty frontier wars that Umra Khan should have selected this critical moment to celebrate his brother Muhammad Shah's marriage, and that Safdar Khan of Nawaghi, his opponent in that part of the sphere of operations, should have agreed to a truce (which ended on the 26th) so as not to interfere with the wedding festivities, Umra Khan, it is said, wished to convert the truce into a peace, but his terms were not listened to.

The petty fighting which had been going on between different maliks in Swat has come to an end, until next time. Whether the attention of the belligerents has been distracted to the larger disturbances going on in Bajaur is not stated.

## MRS. GRIMWOOD.

As soon as the Queen arrived at Windsor from Balmoral, Mrs. Grimwood was to be presented to her Majesty and will receive from her hands the Order of the Royal Red Cross. The *London Gazette* of Friday night (June 12) contains the official announcement that the Queen has conferred this decoration on Mrs. Grimwood.

The Princess of Wales has started a subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood among the wives of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the British Army, to show their appreciation of her gallantry, heroism, and devotion to the wounded under fire during the late disaster at Manipur. Her Royal Highness has since decided that "all Englishwomen" who desire to do so, should be invited to subscribe. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Coutts. On Tuesday (June 4), the Prince and Princess of Wales received Mrs. Grimwood at Marlborough House.

I am able (says "Atlas" in the *World*) to confirm on the best of authority the statements which have been published as to the probability of Mrs. Grimwood reciving the Victoria Cross in addition to the Red Cross. The latter decoration was bestowed by her Majesty, the head of the Order, as a spontaneous recognition of Mrs. Grimwood's exercise of the noblest of womanly attributes—the nursing of the wounded in war. If the official records confirm the private accounts already made public of the more than womanly daring of the widow of the late Resident at Manipur before and during the retreat—and there is no doubt that they will do so—she will be made a precedent to prove that it is not men alone who can distinguish themselves by "conspicuous bravery." The Queen, I understand, is also likely to grant to Mrs. Grimwood the privilege of occupying a suite of apartments at Hampton Court or Kensington Palace.

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* saw Mrs Grimwood on Tuesday (June 16) in the "quiet picturesque little library of a house" where she is staying with her relations, Col. and Mrs. Moore-Brabazon :—

"I cannot say much about it yet," she said very quietly, and with a deep sigh. "It is too near. Later on, when all the present excitement about it is over, I hope to write it all down, from first to last, and publish it in book-form. But not yet."

"Yes," she went on, musingly, and with a far-away look in her eyes, "it is so near, though sometimes it seems as if it were such a long, long time ago, since we lived there quietly and peacefully. We were on perfectly friendly terms with the Senaputty; I often rode out with the Princes, and there was nothing whatever to warn us of what was coming. When they began to fire at the Residency we had to fly. . . . For the first day and a-half we had nothing at all to eat, except roots and leaves that we could find. Sometimes we got food from the natives when we reached a village; but they were not always friendly to us, and when they were hostile we could do nothing but burn their villages, in sheer self-defence. Fortunately I knew the surroundings well, and I could be a guide to the officers and men with me, all of whom were strangers to me.

"But though they were strangers, I cannot find words to say how kind and thoughtful and considerate they were. One tries to tell of such things, but it is really impossible to express in words what one feels about it. Can you imagine what it was to be the only woman with a number of soldiers, under such circumstances, where privacy of any kind is an impossibility? But they were, one and all, more thoughtful almost than a woman could be. They took off their coats at night that I might be warm; they thought of a thousand little things that would make it a little easier for me; and I truly believe that one and all of them would at any moment have laid down their lives for me. I shall never, never forget what I owe to them." For a moment her voice broke as Mrs. Grimwood said this, but she collected herself almost immediately and went on :—

"One of the officers helped me up every hill for the first two days, and it was only then that I found out that he had a wound in his leg which all the time must have caused him the most fearful suffering, though he said never a word. And it was the same all through for the nine days and nights before we reached British territory."

MRS. FRENCH SHELDON, who left Zanzibar in March last in order to visit Masailand and Mount Kilima Njaro, is reported to have arrived at Zanzibar on June 18, very weak and ill.

THE shearers' executive in Queensland has formerly declared the strike over. The men have been permitted to return to work without officially recognising freedom of contract. The strikers are appealing to the Government for food. The strikers charged with conspiracy have been tried at Rockhampton and sentenced to three years' hard labour. The Peak Downs rioters has received sentences ranging from a year and a half to three years' imprisonment.

THE following paragraph appears in the Lady's Letter of the *Northern Whig* :—

Considerable excitement and consternation were caused in Theosophical circles by the announcement made by the spirit of Madame Blavatsky that it had been seriously thrown back in its progression upwards by the act of cremating its body. This sounded so improbable that, after mature deliberation, and possibly consultation with the denizens of the unseen world, the powers that be in the Theosophical Society decided that, although the voice was the voice of the great Blavatsky, the words were only those of a "lying astral." Astrals, it may be observed for the benefit of the unenlightened, feed upon corpses, hence their natural objection to be deprived of their means of subsistence by the summary process of cremation. This, being accurately ascertained and made public, ought to lead to the universal adoption of cremation in order to starve out the objectionable astral multitudes, who have the credit of causing all the evil that is done under the sun.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, with the overland mails of the 29th June, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock on Saturday night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Huggins | Mr T J Ligott |
| Mr Fry | Mr Mozandar |
| Mr Hague | Mr Ghandi |
| Mr Raj Narayen | Mr S K Hussain |
| Mr J T Bartlett | Mrs Brander |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Ewbank | Mr Bennett |
| Col and Mrs J E Law | Mr Thurston |
| Surg Lyons | Mr G S Bowman |
| Col Hunt | Mr F Willis |
| Lt W Macdonald | Mr G Boxfield |
| Mr Cholmeley | Surg-Maj North |
| Mr C S Moore | Col G Pennywick |
| Mr O V Bosanquet | Mr E W Middlemas |
| Genl Barnard | Lt A A E Campbell |
| Surg Maj G B Greany | Mr Ogden |
| Capt Fagan | Mr Volkers |
| Mr G F Monahan | Col W Cooke |
| Mr W A Moran | Mr H Scott |
| Col Erving | Col C Bowen |
| Mr and Mrs Willis | |

FROM VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Giesback | Mr Wibelitz |

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE COURT.

The Queen will leave Balmoral for Windsor Castle to-day.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting at the Royal Institute on Wednesday, when Lord Rayleigh delivered an address on the work and discoveries of Michael Faraday.

The "silver wedding" of the Duke and Duchess of Teck was celebrated on Tuesday at their residence, White Lodge, Richmond Park, by a reception, at which the numerous gifts presented by their friends and neighbours were exhibited. The Prince and Princess of Wales and a large number of other distinguished persons were present.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the house of Lords on Friday last the Duke of Argyll called attention to the distressed condition of the Western Highlands of Scotland from over-population, and suggested that the Government should adopt measures to assist emigration to our North American possessions. Lord Lothian agreed that emigration was the only remedy for the existing distress, and said the Government were in communication with the Government of British Columbia on the subject. On Monday the Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday Lord Sidmouth called attention to the proposed disbandment of the Royal naval Artillery Volunteers, which he regarded as ill-timed and injudicious. Lord Elphinstone, on behalf of the Admiralty, said that a strong committee had come to the conclusion that a Marine force mainly composed of landsmen would be pratically useless. Last night the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill was read a second time, as was also the Fisheries Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday the discussion on the report of amendments to the Irish Land Purchase Bill was continued, and was ultimately concluded. On Monday, replying to questions in relation to the recent baccarat case, Mr. Stanhope said that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming was the officer who had most completely violated the Queen's regulation in not acquainting his commanding officer with a charge that had been made against him. The Prince of Wales had not had the regulation specially called to his attention, and he admitted an error in judgment, while Mr. Berkeley Levett had very fully expressed his regret for the omission. General Owen Williams had retired from the Army. A long discussion arose on the question of the third reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, but the motion was eventually agreed to by 225 against 96. Tuesday's sitting was devoted to a discussion of recent events at Manipur, initiated by Sir W. Harcourt, who complained that the Indian Government had sanctioned the deposition of the Maharajah without consulting the Secretary of State. Sir J. Gorst replied, on behalf of the Indian Office, and a long debate followed, but eventually the formal motion for papers was agreed to. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the Navy Estimates, and good progress was made. Last night, on the report of amendments to the Factories and Workshops Bill, a long debate was maintained on the question of half-timers.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

An address was presented on Tuesday at Chelsea to Sir Charles Dilke, bearing nearly 10,000 signatures, congratulating him on his approaching return to public life. Sir Charles Dilke, in acknowledging the presentation, expressed his gratitude for the confidence manifested towards him by his old constituents.

At a meeting in Bermondsey on Wednesday of the Irish National League of Great Britain, Mr. Parnell, replying to a vote of confidence, expressed his conviction that at the next general election Ireland would return a national party independent of all English political parties.

A deputation from the Imperial Federation League on Wednesday had an interview with Lord Salisbury to urge the Government to convene a meeting of self-governing colonies; but the Premier was unable to give an affirmative reply, and suggested that some definite scheme should be drawn up for consideration.

GENERAL.

A notice appeared in Friday's *Gazette* that Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Gordon-Cumming has been removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

At the annual meeting of the National Society on Tuesday, at which many prelates and members of Parliament were present, the Government Bill for free education was discussed, and generally the measure was approved, but various amendments were suggested in the interests of voluntary schools.

The steamer City of Richmond, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, had had a portion of her cargo (cotton) on fire since the 9th inst., which had been prevented from spreading by great exertions, and had exposed the passengers to great inconvenience from the heated state of the vessel. The fire has been since extinguished.

The Bill for the construction of a new railway from London to the north, promoted by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, was rejected on Tuesday by the Select Committee, which had been taking evidence for many days.

IRELAND.

Proclamations were issued in Dublin on Saturday relaxing the provisions of the Crimes Act in Ireland, except in County Clare and a few baronies in three neighbouring counties.

The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P. for Carlow County, died on Sunday, aged 89. The vacancy in Parliament thus created is likely to lead to a warm contest between the two factions of the Irish National party.

COLONIAL.

Sir John Thompson, being indisposed to undertake the Premiership of Canada, recommended Mr. J. J. Abbott, and the Governor-General requested that gentleman to form a Ministry. A new Ministry, under Mr. Abbott, has since been finally arranged, but there are doubts whether an early reconstruction of the Cabinet will not be necessary, some members' acceptance of office being contingent upon such a course.

Parliamentary elections are being held in New South Wales and in Victoria, but the greneral results cannot be ascertained at present.

FOREIGN.

The agreement in relation to the Behring Sea fisheries has been published at Washshington, and the United States Government has ordered vessels of war to proceed to insure the fulfilment of its provisions.

The Austrian Government proposes further military expenditure to meet the permanent increase of the Russian forces on the frontier, which necessitates measures of precaution.

In the Italian Chamber on Saturday there was a warm debate on the Triple Alliance, which the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, declared to be necessary for the safety of Italy and the peace of Europe.

It is stated that the French Government has intimated to the Empress Eugenie the propriety of terminating her stay in the capital.

A number of discontented shareholders in the Panama Canal Company have presented a complaint against M. de Lesseps, and an official preliminary inquiry has been instituted, but it is not expected to lead to any serious result.

The Turkish Government is taking active measures to capture the brigand band, which recently seized a train near Adrianople and held its passengers to ransom.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. H. S. Obbard, Ben. S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. Jervis, Ben. Ret.; Major R. Gordon, Bo. Ret.; Sir H. J. Jones-Brydges, Bart.; Gen. R. Woolley, M.S.C.; Maj.-Gen. L. B. Hole; Lieut.-Col. James Reid; Lieut.-Col. Sir Gustavus Hume; Col. E. F. Cash; Hon. Payan Dawnay; Canon Perry; The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P.; Mr. James Beal; M. Colmann Levy; Lady De L'Isle and Dudley; Lady Huntley; Mdme Bodichon.

## THE BACCARAT CASE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

ON Monday, June 15, in the House of Commons, Mr. Summers asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had taken, or intended to take, any action with regard to the person or persons who in the case of "Sir William Gordon-Cumming *v.* Wilson and others" were alleged to have broken, or to have been parties to the breach of the regulation of her Majesty's army which provided that "every commissioned officer of her Majesty's service whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been publicly impugned, must submit the case within a reasonable time to his commanding officer or other competent military authority, for investigation."

Mr. Stanhope: Any hon. member who examines the regulation in question will, I think, see that the person who chiefly broke it was Sir William Gordon-Cumming, who failed to submit his case to his commanding officer. Any offence committed by any other officer could only have consisted in advising or pressing him to take any other course. Of the three officers connected with this case, one, General Owen Williams, has retired from the army and is no longer subject to the Queen's Regulations. The other two are undoubtedly so subject. The regulation in question, No. 41, had never been specially brought to the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but now that his attention has been called to it, and that he has also looked back upon all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness authorises me to say on his behalf that he sees that an error of judgment was committed in not requiring Sir William Gordon-Cumming at once to submit his case to his commanding officer in accordance with the Queen's Regulations. In this view of the case I certainly concur, but I should like to add the expression of my personal opinion that, if any one of us had unfortunately and suddenly heard that a close friend of our own—who, moreover, had gained distinction by his services to his country—had been accused of dishonourable conduct, we should naturally have hesitated before taking a course which would bring immediate and irretrievable ruin upon his whole future career. Mr. Berkeley Levett, who is in the same position, has addressed a letter to his superior officer, expressing in very proper terms his great regret at not having acted in strict accordance with the regulations. It is not proposed to take any further action in the matter. (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING CASHIERED.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following notice :—"War Office, Pall Mall, June 12, 1891. Scots Guards.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., is removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Date June 10, 1891."

Some further questions are to be put to the Government with regard to the military regulations against gambling. Mr. Cobb, on an early day, will ask the Secretary of State for War what measures the Commander-in-Chief intends to take for enforcing these regulations on all the officers of the Army.

Sir William and Lady Gordon-Cumming reached Forres on Saturday morning (June 13), and were met at the railway station by the Provost and council of the burgh, who had previously at a special meeting agreed upon presenting an address to them, Sir Gordon-Cumming having rescinded his former decision in the matter. The town band headed the procession, in which a great crowd joined. Sir William and his bride were accompanied by Lord and Lady Middleton. His lordship proceeded by train to his seat at Applecross, while Lady Middleton accompanied Sir William and Lady Gordon-Cumming on to the platform, where they were received by the town council amid a hearty burst of cheering. After hand-shaking and the presentation of a bouquet to her ladyship, Provost Watson, addressing Sir William and his bride, welcomed them to the north, and gave expression to the delight with which the people of Forres had heard of their marriage, and their determination to visit Sir William's ancestral states. Sir William, in reply, said he could not tell them how strongly he felt the kind and cordial welcome extended to him by his fellow-Scotchmen. Cheers were then given, and after the party had taken their seats in an open landau, the horses were unyoked and the carriage was dragged for half a mile, the town band playing in front. At St. Catherine's the horses were yoked and the party drove on. Sir William and and Lady Gordon-Cumming, accompanied by Lady Middleton, attended morning service in St. John's Church on Sunday. There was a large congregation. A crowd of several hundreds was in waiting as the party came out, and respectful salutations were accorded to them.

The action of Miss Garner in keeping her engagement with Sir W. Gordon-Cumming—even after he had been disgraced by the verdict of the jury—is generally applauded, though there are differences of opinion as to whether Sir William Cumming was justified in accepting so great a sacrifice. The *New York Herald* publishes, at the request of an unnamed member of the Garner family, a correction of the published statement that a sister of Lady Gordon-Cumming attended the marriage. No relation whatever was present. Moreover, the letter states :—"She took this step against the wishes of the entire famiiy."

Having expressed a hope that it was a valet and not a woman who betrayed the Tranby Croft compact, "Miranda," of the *Lady's Pictorial*, writes :—

"I cannot help rejoicing that a woman has been found true-hearted and sympathetic enough to stand by the unhappy man who, in a sort of grim irony, is known as the hero of the miserable baccarat scandal. It is of no moment that Lady Gordon-Cumming is an American. Her faith in the man she loves was put to a terrible test, and she stood it bravelly; it now remains for him to give her all the love of which he is capable, as well as the reverence due to a loyal and devoted woman; for, we must remember, that, in marrying Sir William, MissGarner can have no hope of queening it in society, as the wife of a man under a heavy social cloud she must remain for ever in comparative obscurity."

The attacks made on the Prince of Wales have become considerably lessened in their intensity. The *Telegraph* contends that the statement of the Secretary of State for War was moderate, dignified, and impressive, and asks if, now that official notice has been called to this fact, it is too much hope that the last has been heard of a plainful story which has engrossed far too large a share of public attention and curiosity, and that henceforth we may be enabled to proceed with public business and with the ordinary course of affairs without further reference to this distasteful theme, and to the wild, exaggerated, and usavoury arguments and fables to which it has given rise among those who are always eager to disparage authority at home and to diminish our national reputation abroad. The *Daily News* observes, that the reply authorised by the Prince exhibited a just deference to the public opinion which, it believes, will dispose of the whole matter. The error attributed to the Prince was sufficiently technical in its nature to warrant every fair-minded man in acquitting him of conspiracy as a moral offence. The *Saturday Review* insists that to play for money, or to bet money which you cannot pay if you lose, is only less dishonourable than to cheat; and if done deliberately and habitually deserves the severest condemnation. To stake money which cripples your means of living, obliges you to be unjust to others, and so forth, is undoubtedly and seriously wrong. But the stakes at Tranby Croft were not such as to bring either of these consequences, or anything in the least like them, upon any person playing there. And that being so, no sane man will see any more harm in the Prince having played the game as a game than in the playing of sixpenny whist at a country parsonage, of loto for sweetmeats among children, or of cup-and-ball for nothing at all by a forced idler on a wet morning. All talk to the contrary is senseless, and generally insincere, cant, which is a disgrace either to the intellects or the honesty, or both, of the persons uttering it. But whether the Prince was wise to go, playing and to play baccarat, to the place where he actually played it, and whether, a scandal having arisen, he was wise, even in the joint interest of himself and the person incriminated, to be a party to any hushing of it up, are different questions. For the rest, Lieut. Tappleton, of the 97th (who also was himself a military man), shall spare us any further comment and sum up the whole matter. "Sorry," said that officer to Mr. Pickwick, after the great detection of Mr. Jingle, "to have placed you in such a disagreeable situation. Allow me to suggest that the best way of avoiding a recurrence of such scenes in future will be to be more select in the choice of your companions." The *Army and Navy Gazette* recalls the Lord Chief Justice's remark that we are a "free and censorious people," and adds, "we are indeed!" "Who can doubt it?" asks the organ of the services. "Who has read the papers this week, and has marked, learned, and inwardly digested—if he could—the flood of indignant rhetoric let loose on the country, and the multitudinous preachments and sermonisings of which the proceedings in the case of Cumming *v.* Wilson and others, furnished the copious texts? But the direction which some of the leader-lightning and the bias of the clerical bolts take are rather curious, to say the least of the matter. Do the sounding phrases we hear so often about attachment to the Monarchy, and the cheers evoked by the appearance of representatives of Royalty, mean anything. Every hand is ready to take up a stone to fling against the popular idol on the smallest provocation. Had the places of the plaintiff—who was really the defendant in the case—and of the witness on whose connection with it the interest mainly centered, been reversed, the tone of some of the papers might have been justified.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, June 15th, Lord Salisbury informed Earl De La Warr that the death of Abdul-al-Helmi Pasha, one of the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon, was reported by the official medical attendant as having been due to hæmorrhage on the brain. The temperature of Ceylon was very similar to that of Egypt, but the climate was more humid, and inquiries would be made whether there was not within her Majesty's dominions some place with a drier climate where the Egyptian exiles might reside.

After a short conversation with respect to the fees payable by prelates on their appointments, the Museums and Gymnasiums Bill was read a third time, and the Mail Ships Bill a second time.

THE EXECUTION OF THE TONGAL GENERAL.

In the House of Commons on June 12, Mr. Picton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the telegram in the *Times* of June 11, stating that the execution of the Tongal General had been postponed, as he might be required to give evidence, was correct; and whether, if so, that involved a commutation of the capital sentence; and, should that not be so, whether there was any English peecedent in recent times for reprieving a condemned prisoner in order that he might give evidence, and then executing him afterwards. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has received no information which corroborates the statement referred to

## THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

### SIR JOHN GORST'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 16, Sir W. Harcourt called attention to the disasters at Manipur, and moved for further correspondence. He said:—Among the many criticisms on the conduct of business in this House there is one which cannot stand. It cannot be said that the House of Commons bestows too much time on the condition of the affairs of our Indian Empire. When we consider that we are responsible for the condition of some 330,000,000 people there, it is perhaps not satisfactory that, generally speaking, the affairs of India occupy but a few hours, and those hours generally at the fag end of the session. I do not make these observations with the view of suggesting that it would be desirable that the House of Commons should perpetually occupy itself with interfering or in endeavouring to supervise the conduct of the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.) I think the House of Commons exercises a wise and a prudent reserve in that matter, conscious of the great difficulty and responsibility of those questions, conscious also of its imperfect acquaintance with the conditions under which that government is conducted. Therefore I do not enter upon this discussion from any point of view of thinking that the House of Commons should generally set itself up as a critic of the Indian administration in its details as it does in respect to our domestic affairs at home; and I am sure that, when called upon to discuss these questions, the House of Commons will always address itself to them in a spirit of calmness, moderation, and impartiality of treatment. I desire altogether in this motion to disclaim any idea of a general indictment of Indian administration. Whatever may have been the faults of Indian Governments in former times—and they were many—of later days our Indian administration is one with which we may well be satisfied, and of which we have a right to be proud. Still less do I desire to make this motion in any spirit of attack or of hostility to the present Viceroy of India. Every man who is acquainted with Lord Lansdowne will approach the consideration of any acts of his government with a disposition to place confidence in his high character for intelligence, capacity, and humanity. (Hear, hear.) But, subject to all these considerations, I think that when events happened such as those which occurred at Manipur, when there has been a British force cut to pieces, when high officials of the Indian Government have been slain, when a native Government under our protection has been practically overthrown, it would be the very cynicism of indifference if the House of Commons were to treat such events as matters of no concern of theirs. It is duch to our responsibility to the people whom we are called upon to govern that we should show that we were not indifferent to matters which must greatly concern them . . . I have designedly and advisedly adopted the old Parliamentary form of calling attention to the subject, and asking the Government for papers. That is a method which has been adopted very frequently in reference to external affairs when it was not desired to move any censure on any particular authority, but that the House of Commons, and the country through the House of Commons, should be made acquainted with the views and the policy which the Government are about to pursue. I should like to describe this motion as a motion of inquiry, which will enable the Government and will call on the Government to give further explanations than appear on the face of the papers in the possession of the House. I think that the Government have recognised this aspect of the motion. It is in the interests of all, and especially the Indian Government, that the views of the responsible Ministers should be stated upon this subject, and all the more because the papers contain no statement of the views of the Government as a whole in reference to those transactions. The House of Commons looks to the Secretary of State for India as responsible for transactions such as those which occurred in Manipur, but the remarkable part of this Blue Book is that it begins with a telegram from the Secretary of State on Feb. 19, asking for information as to the circumstances attending the expulsion and abdication of the Maharaja of Manipur and the action of the local authorities which took place five months before. That is the first point on which I would ask some explanation, because the circumstance is one which causes me some surprise. I should suppose that in the course of 6 months some communication with reference to matters of this kind would pass between the Government of India and the Government of India in London. I observe that, curiously enough, there are hardly any communications in this Blue Book between the Secretary of State in London and the Government of India—in fact, none at all; but on page 58 there occurs a telegram, dated April 15, 1891, from the Secretary of State in London to the Viceroy, which simply says:—"Can you not keep me informed more fully as to Manipur affairs?" Now, that is seven months after the affair of September when the revolution at Manipur occurred. No information seems to have been asked with regard to any step in this transaction by the Secretary of State—not even after the disaster was any information asked as to the punishment to be awarded or the policy to be pursued. It seems to me that at some time or other the Secretary of State must in a despatch have reviewed the whole of these transactions, and expressed the judgment of the whole Government upon the whole matter, and that is one of the principal papers which I desire to see presented to the House of Commons.

Referring to the despatches already published, Sir W. Harcourt said:—They show an absolute approval of the arrest of the Senaputty by the Indian Government, and we must deal with it as if the original order had been given by the Indian Government to arrest the Senaputty at the durbar. This is a matter on which we ought to have the decision of her Majesty's Government, as it is a thing which goes far beyond the particular incident, and affects the relations and the dealings of the Indian Government with the Native Princes of India in the future. There are several points on which I think we ought to ask for some information from the Government. First of all, we ought to be told how it was that no communication was made to the Secretary of State until the disaster had occurred, and how it was that a change in the dynasty of Manipur could be effected by armed force without any information being communicated to the Secretary of State. Then there is the question of the treatment of the Senaputty as a conspirator.

I also wish to know the views of the Government as to the possibility of separating the case of the Jubraj, who was put upon the throne by the Senaputty, from that of the Senaputty, and whether one can be treated as a conspirator while the other is accepted as the new ruler of Manipur. As to matters of future policy I do not press the Government. I know the difficulties in which the Government of India is now placed by what has occurred. That the policy which they adopted, right or wrong, has totally failed nobody can deny. The whole fabric of the dynasty of Manipur seems to have been destroyed. What is to be done in order to reconstruct government there? That is, of course, an anxious question for the consideration of the Government of India. Then, as regards the punishment to be awarded to the persons who were concerned in these terrible events, I venture to offer no opinion. It was a grave responsibility both for the Government of India and for the Government at home. In the midst of all these circumstances, so much to be deplored, there are fortunately some bright spots. There is the courage and fortitude of young Grant—(cheers)—and there is the self-devotion of Mrs. Grimwood—(cheers)—which have been duly recognised by the fountain of honour and by the English nation.

Sir J. Gorst: Of course the motion is one to which the Government can offer no opposition whatever. The Government have endeavoured already to lay before the House ample information respecting the unfortunate disaster at Manipur, and as fresh information is coming in by almost every mail, and as the inquiries now going on in Manipur are almost daily throwing fresh light on the transactions, her Majesty's Government will of course think it their duty, in obedience to the resolution which the right hon. gentleman has moved to give from time to time every information that may be useful and necessary to this House. But the right hon. gentleman has not only moved a motion. He has accompanied it by a speech in which he has asked for information upon certain points connected with the transactions on which he thinks the Government ought now to pronounce some opinion. I will do my best in the remarks I make to gratify the right hon. gentleman's wishes as far as I can; but the time for a full and complete expression of the opinion of the Secretary of State for India has not arrived. The inquiries which I mentioned are still going on. Until full inquiry could be made into the conduct of the civil officers it would have been clearly improper for the Secretary of State to have written any despatches, until all reasonable means of obtaining further information had been exhausted. The right hon. gentleman, on a perusal of the papers, seemed to have been unable to find anybody who would take the responsibility, and rather asked me to assist him in the task, and invited me as it were to find some victim whom the right hon. gentleman would be justified in censuring. I am afraid that I am as unable as he is to fix anything like culpable blame on any particular person in connection with these transactions. With the first two suggestions of the right hon. gentleman I am very much in accord. He asks why these transactions were carried to the point of military expedition to Manipur without any previous consultation with the Secretary of State in London. The only answer to that is that it has been the universal practice of the Government of India, in all except what are considered very important cases, to take upon themselves the responsibility of dealing with Native States without seeking the sanction or approval of the Secretary of State; and if the sanction of the Secretary of State was not asked for proceeding to Manipur it was because the Government of India and everybody connected with this matter regarded it at the outset as one of very little importance. If there had been no military disaster, and the Senaputty had been quietly arrested at Manipur and deported to some other part of India, very likely we should have heard very little of the transaction. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) It is because subsequent events have given an extraordinary significance to everything that previously took place that this matter is made a subject of discussion. (Hear, hear.) The second point of the right hon. gentleman is as to the delays in communicating with the India Office in London. Those delays were no doubt regrettable and unfortunate; but undoubtedly if the Secretary of State had been consulted those delays would have been considerably increased—increased by two or three months, as it must be remembered that Manipur is a place that is not accessible by railway and is remote from the centre of political life. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman has rather suggested that the Government of India is to be blamed for the policy which gave rise to this disaster in regard to removing the Senaputty from Manipur. That policy was of course the policy of the Government of India, and they are undoubtedly responsible for it. I do not think either the right hon. gentleman or the people who have criticised this policy have quite appreciated the fact that the removal of the Senaputty was entirely a political act. I am aware that the Government of India in their despatches make use of expressions like treachery and rebellion, and accuse the Senaputty of moral offences for which they declare their intention to punish him. But that is only the way in which the Anglo-Saxon race are always accustomed to treat criminal conduct in their political opponents. (Laughter). We are quite accustomed to it in this country. The right hon. gentleman himself frequently addresses large bodies of his fellow-country men, and he attributes criminal conduct to my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Treasury and his colleagues—("hear, hear," and laughter)—and he speaks of their expulsion from this bench which would be a purely political act as a matter of punishment. ("Hear, hear," and laughter). Whether the Government of India did right to expel the Senaputty from Manipur or not there is the question whether it was expedient that they should exercise that power. We must consider who the Senaputty is. He is a man of great ability and force of character, and popular among the people for his generosity, which is one of the highest virtues among Orientals. He was a man, however, of not very good moral character. I do not know that we can expect the same standard of morality among Orientals as among the people of this country: but a man who has been guilty of having two slaves beaten to death for stealing is rather worse than the average among even Oriental despots. Lastly, the Senaputty is a man of independent character, and he presumed to make revolutions without consulting the Paramount Power. There are two ways of dealing with a man of this sort—one is to depose him from his State, and the other is to use him as an instrument for governing the State. It is quite evident that Mr. Grimwood desired to adopt the latter course. That was a very generous policy, and one which everybody is disposed to sympathise with, but it was a rather risky policy. It is a policy which depends on the Resident obtaining the ascendancy of the Senaputty, and not on the Senaputty obtaining the ascendancy of the Resident. Between the two powers there is a great difference, for one is temporary and the other is permanent. Mr. Grimwood would remain only a few years at the outside in Manipur, while the Senaputty would be there after Mr. Grimwood left, and might possibly obtain an ascendancy over Mr. Grimwood's successor, if not over Mr. Grimwood himself. For that and other reasons Governments never have allowed or encouraged such a policy being adopted. They have always discouraged independent and original talent, and have always promoted mediocrity. (Laughter.) This is not a new policy. It is as old as the days of Tarquinius Superbus. (Laughter.) In my own time I have known numbers of cases of this kind. I remember thirty years ago how the British Government spent their blood and treasure in the colony of New Zealand for destroying the power of the Maori King instead of governing through his instrumentality. (An hon. member:—"More, shame.") And how a few years ago the British Government destroyed the power of Cetywayo in South Africa as soon as he became no longer a counterpoise to the Transvaal. Again, I can give other examples nearer home of the same kind of policy. Why did the British Government expel Arabi from Egypt? Because he was thought to be dangerous to the peace of the country. I can give now even a closer parallel on the part of the Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a distinguished member. Why did you arrest Zeber Pasha and intern him in Gibraltar? You took him as an act of political necessity, and would not permit him to exercise his influence in the Soudan, although General Gordon had asked that he should be there. The Government of India in refusing Mr. Grimwood the assistance of the Senaputty acted exactly in the same way as you did in refusing Zebehr to enable General Gordon to manage the Soudan. I am not saying these things for the purpose of apply a sort of *tu quo que* argument to the right hon. gentleman. I say them because I confess that I think the Government of India are very likely right when they consider that it is better that great abilities and independence such as distinguished the Senaputty should be considered a disqualification for State service—that it is perhaps on the whole better and more for the safety of the world that you should depend upon mediocrity; but, at any rate, I think it would be unreasonable for the House to censure the Government of India because, in this matter of determining to remove the Senaputty, they have acted on the traditional and regular policy of Governments from almost time immemorial. There is another branch of the subject, and that is, granting that the policy of removing the Senaputty was right, was it properly carried out? It is necessary that I should call attention to the position of Mr. Quinton in this matter in order to vindicate his acts. Mr. Quinton was not a mere subordinate officer. He was Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Manipur is a district in the province he administered. All recent policy in India has been to leave provincial administration to the Chief Commissioner, and the Government of India would have been wrong in interfering with Mr. Quinton in carrying out their policy in his province, and I have no doubt that Mr. Quinton would have been the first to assert that the responsibility of administration belonged to him. Unhappily, all the chief actors in the Manipur disaster have perished, and they are unable to explain and defend any part of their conduct that may seem to us unreasonable. Things, no doubt, were done at Manipur which require explanation, and possibly they might have been explained by those who took part in them to our entire satisfaction; but it is very difficult for me to say a word upon these transactions which would do less than justice to those unhappy men who cannot speak for themselves. I cannot let the case pass without saying one or two things on behalf of the actors in the Manipur disaster. First of all, Mr. Quinton has been blamed for attempting to effect the arrest at a durbar. I think the impression made by that was due at first to a good deal of misapprehension as to what the durbar at Manipur was. (Hear, hear.) It was a kind of court held by the Chief Commissioner, to which the Manipur authorities were summoned to hear the determination of the governor of the province, and to be required to give in their obedience. No doubt there is the question whether or not the durbar was expedient, but we have not only the high authority of the hon. baronet, the member for Evesham in its favour, but only a few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman who is, perhaps, more entitled to speak on this question than anybody else. I mean Sir Robert Sandeman, who is well-known for the success with which he has dealt with independent tribes. Sir Robert says that he has repeatedly arrested recalcitrant chiefs in durbar, and he gave me an illustration of this. He told me that only a few months ago, a chief in Beloochistan had made himself obnoxious to the Government. He immediately went down to the district, held a durbar, and then and there took the chief into custody and carried him away. Now that is precisely a parallel case to the transaction that would have taken place at Manipur had the Senaputty come to the durbar, and had there been no resistance. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly ready to admit that the question of arrest in durbar is one that deserves attention and is one to which the Secretary of State will no doubt give due deliberation—(hear, hear)—but I wish to repudiate as strongly as I can the suggestion that Mr. Quinton was guilty or capable of anything like treachery. (Cheers.) The fact that the Senaputty was going to be arrested was known in Manipur for days before Mr. Quinton arrived. Then, again, look at the Senaputty's own conduct. Knowing of the report that he was to be arrested, he went out four miles from Manipur with an escort to meet Mr. Quinton on the way. Does not that show that the Senaputty, at least, believed Mr. Quinton incapable of treachery? (Hear, hear.) If there was any desire to deal treacherously with him, why was he not arrested then and there. He knew perfectly well that a durbar would be called for the purpose of declaring his removal. Everything was above board between the parties, and the Senaputty, knowing he was to be arrested, would not go to the durbar at all. I believe that no one can for a moment entertain the idea that Mr. Quinton was guilty of anything like underhand conduct. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman called attention to the fact that Mr. Quinton's conduct had met with the approbation of the Government of India. Although the Government of India did not know of Mr. Quinton's intention until it was put into force, there is no doubt that they did approve of the course he pursued, just as they approved of the course pursued by Sir Robert Sandeman in the instance to which I have referred, and by many other Indian officers. (Hear, hear.) Then the right hon. gentleman said something about the insufficiency of the force which Mr. Quinton took with him as showing that he did not expect resistance. I think the right hon. gentleman has overlooked the despatch of Mr. Quinton of Feb. 19, before he left Calcutta, in which he says:—"The Jubraj is the heir-apparent, and will have on his side numerous partisans who look to his future accession and the Senaputty the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the army, a man of bold and turbulent character, may be expected, when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist, to use his utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion." That despatch shows that Mr. Quinton was aware of what he was doing and had at his command all the information he could have before he determined on the number of his escort. It is easy for us to be wise after the event, but I doubt whether anybody, before the disaster took place, would have said that 500 sepoys were not sufficient to give a good account of the whole force of Manipur. Mr. Quinton knew that resistance was possible, and he took with him a force that he thought would meet that resistance. It has never been our policy to use overwhelming force. Boldness and audacity have always been the policy by which the Empire has been acquired and preserved, and those who condemn the smallness of the force which Mr. Quinton thought sufficient are confuted by the events that followed the disaster, when Lieutenant Grant set off with confidence to march on Manipur with eighty men, took a fort defended by 3,000 men, and practically overcame the whole strength of the Manipuri Army. (Cheers.) More than what I have said upon the conduct of the civil and military officers engaged at Manipur I will not venture to say at this time to the House, because I might with my ignorance do some injustice to some of the actors, men whose previous public services entitle them to the most favourable consideration—(hear, hear)—men whose months are for ever closed by death, so that they cannot defend themselves, and if they committed any error of judgment they have paid for it with their lives. I believe this Manipur affair must always remain a dark page in our history. It is, as the right hon. gentleman pointed out, relieved by two bright examples of conspicuous bravery of a man and of a woman—the splendid audacity of Lieutenant Grant and the patient, heroic endurance of Mrs. Grimwood. (Cheers.) I respectfully submit to the House of Commons that no proceedings here can now either mend or mar the past, and that to criticise the conduct of men who have perished in the service of their country, and who can therefore neither explain nor defend their conduct may be unjust, must be ungenerous, and will serve no practical end whatever. (Cheers.)

Mr. Curzon said that much as he admired the ability of the Under-Secretary for India, there were certain portions of his able, but somewhat cynical defence of the Indian Government with which he found himself in total disagreement, and he asked the indulgence of the House while he placed the defence of the Indian Government and of the officers concerned upon an entirely different basis. The right hon. gentleman had been careful to eliminate anything derogatory of the character of the Senaputty, who was a well-known, a notorious and he might even say an infamous characte. (Cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") The Under-Secretary for India said the charges brought against the Senaputty were the mere inventions of political opponents.

Sir J. Gorst denied that he had made such a statement.

Mr. Curzon, in conclusion, contended that whatever errors of judgment Mr. Grimwood and his companions might have committed—and he admitted that some of their acts were deplorable—neither the Indian Government nor the officers in question deserved the censure of the House.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman complained that neither of the two previous speakers had attempted to reply to Sir W. Harcourt, who he pointed out, made no charge against Mr. Quinton or Mr. Grimwood; while as to Sir J. Gorst's speech, it was nothing more than a prolonged satire on the Government of India; and he insisted that the House was entitled to know whether the Secretary of State approved the new policy of the Indian Government.

Sir R. Temple, while acquitting Mr. Quinton of treachery, contended that under all the circumstances the attempt to arrest the Senaputty at the durbar was not justifiable, and he was convinced that if the Viceroy calmly considered the question, he would unhesitatingly come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Maclean asked why the Government of India did not adopt the same policy in regard to Manipur as they pursued towards other Native States, where the members of reigning families were allowed to settle their own quarrels without interference; and, referring to the attempted arrest of the Senaputty, he insisted that it was the duty of Secretary of State to let the people of India know that the action of our officers in that matter was not approved in this country.

Sir G. Campbell said he had no desire to take a very pronounced part in the debate. He did not rate so highly as the hon. member, who had just spoken the advantage of the interference of Parliament in the government or the affairs of India. Although this was a matter of which Parliament perhaps ought to take cognisance, still it was not one with regard to which Parliament would wish to pronounce any grave censure on the Government of India. In India great things had often been done by rashness, and they must not be too hard on those who had had the misfortune to fail. He was inclined to think that many blunders, both civil and military, had been committed in those transactions, but he also felt that, as the principal actors had sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, it was not expedient to be very much in too severe on them, and that the debate, after all, was the nature of crying over spilt milk. (Hear, hear.) They were not in a position to deal with the circumstances of the military failure, and, as to the intended arrest of the Senaputty, any discussion on that point must be of an academical character. The Senaputty did not come into our power, and was not arrested, and therefore it was not a very important or practical matter to discuss whether his arrest would have been justifiable or not under the circumstances. (Hear, hear.) As to the question of general policy, he had considerable sympathy with the view that sufficient weight was not given in India to local authority, which was the result of a great disposition to centralise. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that the delays that took place in this affair were most unfortunate. Whatever was done ought to have been done quickly. (Hear, hear.) He had heard, and was inclined to believe, that the fact of the matter was that the Government of India were too much occupied with the very unfortunate little wars in the other extremity of India to pay much attention to Manipur, and therefore treated this affairs as one of little importance. He thought it would have been very much better if the Government of India had acted with the local authorities and confirmed the *de facto* ruler.

Sir Lewis Pelley said: In his opinion, so far from seeking to remove such a man as the Senaputty, the Government ought to welcome him. The House would remember a very conspicuous case in Afghanistan in which, having brought about the fall of strong rulers, we were obliged to replace them. It was not alleged that the Senaputty had governed badly; on the contrary, he was popular. It was not alleged that he showed any disloyalty to the British Government; on the contrary, he appeared to have been on almost too good terms with Mr. Grimwood himself, and, therefore, they had no motive to depose the Senaputty. But let it be assumed that personally he was a dangerous man. He could not help feeling some regret that if the Indian Government did require five or six months to make up its mind as to the course it would pursue, it should not sooner have communicated its decision to Mr. Grimwood. No answer had been given by the Government, or by any other speaker, to that point. . . . A good deal had been heard as to the conduct of the foreign policy of the Government of India being in the hands of the Viceroy himself, and not in the hands of the Indian Council or of any responsible Minister. It seemed to him that the Viceroy being his own Foreign Minister was a weak point in the Government of India. In his judgment it was not right that the Viceroy, as the head of the Government and the person from whom a decision on points of principle must come, overburdened as he was with a great mass of work, should have the sole conduct of foreign policy. He ought to have the assistance of a Minister corresponding in rank and position to the other members of his Council and who should be the Viceroy's Foreign Minister in somewhat the same sense as the Foreign Minister in this country. It was true that the Viceroy had a Foreign Secretary, but that official was not of the rank of the other members of the Council. He believed that at the moment when the Manipur incident was being discussed the Foreign Secretary was absent and his place filled by a junior official. The question should be carefully considered in order to see whether the Government of India, in this respect, did not require some reform.

Mr. Bryce said he did not think that the reply of the Government threw the light on this matter which they had a right to expect, or that the speech of the right hon. gentleman (Sir J. Gorst) had lessened the necessity for a final despatch reviewing the whole conduct of the Indian Government with regard to it. The moral of the whole matter was, that the conduct of the Indian Government in these foreign affairs required to be watched somewhat more carefully by the Home Government than it appeared to be at present.

Sir R. Lethbridge deprecated the inclination on the part of the House to discuss the details of this occurrence. He defended the proposal to arrest the Senaputty at the durbar as being in accordance with Oriental usage, and said that the first instance was to be found in the case of Shadrach, Mesach and Abednego. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill protested against the policy of the Government of India, which sought to obliterate every spark of nationality and originality in the native races, instead of treating them with consideration, and trying to efface from their minds the Pigott-Clive forgeries and atrocities by which our Indian Empire had been won.

Mr. Stanhope said:—We recognise fully the responsibility of her Majesty's Government to express an opinion upon the actions of the Government of India. We know that as a general rule, the Government of India has to act upon its own responsibility. There have been exceptions—very unfortunate exceptions—in which her Majesty's Government in this country have ordered the Government in India to carry out a particular policy, and that either without consulting the Government of India or without allowing all due weight to the opinions they put forward. I regret any such occasion. I believe in the main it is best to throw the responsibility upon the Government in India, and for her Majesty's Government in this country to remain a court of review, and when it is in possession of all the facts and circumstances to write out to India, expressing the deliberate opinion of the Secretary of State in Council on the action which the Government of India has taken. The Government in this country and the Secretary of State in Council do not shrink from that responsibility in this case. So soon as the facts are fully before them, they are prepared—indeed, they are determined—to write out to India a general review of all the circumstances of the case, expressing their opinion, and passing such judgment as they think the circumstances of the case warrant. Well now, Sir, I do not think that I am called upon, nor am I ready, to defend all the arrangements which took place; and first I shall mention the military arrangements. I ought to say at once upon that subject we are only inadequately informed. I am speaking, therefore, on this point without the full facts before me; but I shall say frankly that we cannot defend the military arrangements that took place. (Hear, hear.) I am not dwelling upon the number of troops or the ammunition, on which I think a great deal might be said, but as to the general disposition of the military forces and the general action taken in that respect. . . . The summons to the durbar was for the purpose of hearing the orders of the Government of India; and, so far as I am informed, I believe the summons was not without precedent, and that it may be described as one not unusual in the history of India. If the Senaputty had attended the durbar for the purpose of hearing the orders of the Government of India, the question would arise whether the officer who had summond him and the others to the durbar would have the right of arresting them when they attended the durbar. That, again, is a point on which there is a great difference of opinion. ("Oh!") There is a difference, and I think the right hon. gentleman will allow there must be some difference of opinion if there is a precedent for the arrest. There are precedents which he cannot dispute, and therefore he cannot say that it is not a matter fairly capable of argument. Each case must depend on the particular circumstances surrounding it. There is nothing certainly in what has taken place which reflects the smallest stain either on the Government of India or the officer who took this course. I agree with the Government of India in doubting whether in this case it was expedient that any such proposal should be made.

Sir W. Harcourt: Where is that statement made?

Mr. E. Stanhope: I am prepared to make that statement.

Sir W. Harcourt: The Government of India had approved of it?

Mr. E. Stanhope: They approved of the legality of the course under the circumstances in which it happened, and in that opinion we concur. Whether it would have recommended itself to the Government of this country, if they had been applied to is another matter, and probably the Secretary of State, having the facts before him, would have replied that it was not the course that ought to have been adopted.

Sir W. Harcourt, in a general reply, expressed dissatisfaction with Sir J. Gorst's argument that the expulsion of the Senaputty was necessary because of his ability.

Sir J. Gorst: Sir, I wish to say a word or two in consequence of the unfair interpretation which the right hon. gentleman has given to some general observations I made in the course of my speech. If this matter had concerned myself only I should have left it to the judgment of those who will read what I said, and who will see whether it bears the construction put upon it by the right hon. gentleman. But inasmuch as I have been speaking as the Under-Secretary of State for the Indian Department, and inasmuch as the interpretation which the right hon. gentleman has thought fit to put upon my words may do mischief in India, I should like expressly to deny that I ever asserted such a doctrine as that the Government of India in the Native States should be conducted on the principle of suppressing either ability or independence. What I did say was that the reason which justified the Government of India in removing the Senaputty, and which would justify the Government of India in removing any magnate, Prince, or official from any of the protected Native States, was not only that the Senaputty was able and independent, but that he was also a man who was prepared to act, and did act, in defiance of the Paramount Power. I particularly call attention to the fact that he had effected a revolution without the permission of the Paramount Power, and that he had put a Maharaja on the throne without the assent of that Power, and I said that such a state of things could not be tolerated, and that it was necessary to show that it could not, and that it was for that reason only that the expulsion of the Senaputty from Manipur was justified. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cremer appealed to the Government to spare the life of the Senaputty till, at least, the promised inquiry had taken place into all the circumstances of the case.

The motion for papers was then agreed to.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Senhor Antonio Ennes, former Minister of Marine, has been appointed Portuguese Royal Commissioner at Mozambique for the execution of the new treaty, and leaves for his destination on June 21.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Post* has had an interview with Senhor Ferreira Almeida, who says that, in view of the new treaty, England will inundate Mozambique with her produce to the destruction of Portuguese trade. Moreover, the Pungwe Railway will cost £1,300,000. He thinks it best to sell Mozambique at once than to lose it by and by without any compensation. The feeling in Oporto is one of satisfaction that the new treaty is concluded.

During the debate in the Portuguese Chamber on June 15, on the measure brought forward by Senhor Ferreira Almeida, member for Algrave, proposing the sale of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa, Senhores Tito Carvalho and Augusto Cartilho, deputies for Mozambique, spoke in opposition to the proposal. The Government does not, it is stated, give the slightest support to the bill.

A bill was introduced by the Government into the Cortes on June 17, which proposes to reorganise the Bank of Portugal, to raise money by means of a monopoly of alcohol and matches, and the establishment of bi-metallism.

The 17th Lancers, now stationed at Shorncliffe, have been ordered to Hounslow, to make room for the 19th Hussars from Aldershot, who proceed to India in the trooping season.

With reference to the Marlborough Club and Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson, the committee of the club state that Mr. Wilson's name was entered as a candidate on March 21, 1883. He came up for ballot in the ordinary course, and was elected a member on February 16, 1891. The Prince of Wales neither proposed nor seconded him, nor was His Royal Highness even acquainted with him at the time his name was entered.

"He that labors and thrives spins gold." You will not only work, but you will accomplish something if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning. Agents—E. BALLANTINE and SONS, Horney Row, Bombay.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Buist, Lieut. Bengal, 2nd Lancers HC, on duty, from Mominabad.

JULY 4.

Robinson, Surgn, Bengal, Medical staff, on leave, from Kirkee.
Young, Lieut, Bo, Comt-Dept, on duty, to Deolali.
Morrison, Major, Bo, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Elliot, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to England.
Young, Lieut, Bo, Comt-Dept, on duty, to Deolalee.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July 1891.

The following drills will take place this week:—
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill at the Fort Head-
Friday, at 6-30 p.m. } quarters.
To-morrow, at 5-45 p.m. } Gun drill at the Nesbit Road
Friday, at 5-45 p.m. } Head-quarters.

By Order.

(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·493 | Calm | 5 | 110·0 | 91·1 | 35 | .. | 0·78 | −4·76 |
| Agra | 29·528 | N | 9 | 111·0 | 86·9 | 62 | .. | 2·01 | −2·25 |
| Cawnpore | 29·546 | E | 7 | 100·8 | .. | 72 | .. | 0·45 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·532 | N W | 6 | 102·9 | 82·7 | 68 | .. | 0·55 | −3·61 |
| Jhansi | 29·513 | S S W | 6 | 104·5 | 85·2 | 63 | .. | 0·52 | −5·39 |
| Jacobabad | 29·389 | S E | 3 | 115·1 | 86·1 | 51 | .. | .. | −0·94 |
| Karachi | 29·519 | W | 17 | 93·0 | 81·7 | 70 | .. | 0·01 | −9·26 |
| Ajmere | 29·515 | W | 8 | 98·8 | 83·5 | 64 | .. | 0·01 | −2·87 |
| Deesa | 29·548 | N W | 13 | 99·3 | 84·7 | 60 | .. | 0·24 | −2·56 |
| Rajkote | 29·572 | W N W | 10 | 95·9 | 79·5 | 74 | .. | 2·19 | −4·55 |
| Veraval | 29·621 | ... | 16 | 85·8 | 78·3 | 93 | 1·30 | 1·35 | .. |
| Neemuch | 29·393 | S W | 9 | 94·3 | 77·1 | 85 | .. | 0·63 | −4·75 |
| Indore | 29·508 | S W | 9 | 97·0 | 74·8 | 53 | 0·10 | 2·73 | −5·61 |
| Saugor | 29·577 | W S W | 7 | 92·4 | 75·6 | 91 | 0·15 | 5·67 | −2·03 |
| Jubbulpur | 29·631 | S | 3 | 93·0 | 74·6 | 88 | 0·55 | 4·12 | −3·09 |
| Hoshangabad | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandwa | 29·624 | W | 7 | 90·7 | 74·3 | 89 | 0·08 | 5·41 | −2·30 |
| Raipur | 29·671 | W S W | 12 | 93·5 | 75·1 | 89 | 0·78 | 3·01 | −10·99 |
| Nagpoor | 29·647 | S W | 9 | 90·8 | 76·4 | 85 | 1·72 | 2·69 | −9·20 |
| Amraoti | 29·639 | W S W | 11 | 91·3 | 74·9 | 82 | 0·08 | 2·82 | −6·31 |
| Akola | 29·641 | W S W | 12 | 93·5 | 77·7 | 69 | .. | 0·79 | −6·14 |
| Surat | 29·938 | S W | 8 | 88·5 | 71·5 | 100 | 3·63 | 0·31 | −1·60 |
| Malegaon | 29·694 | W S W | 11 | 91·3 | 73·2 | 75 | .. | 2·16 | −4·04 |
| Bombay | 29·712 | W S W | 19 | 85·4 | 77·0 | 87 | 1·73 | 17·14 | −8·22 |
| Poona (Veraoda) | 23·716 | W S W | 19 | 87·9 | 72·5 | 81 | 0·10 | 0·80 | −4·48 |
| Sholapore | 29·733 | W S W | 16 | 92·7 | 74·0 | 64 | .. | 2·67 | −3·45 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·775 | S W | 14 | 84·3 | 74·5 | 79 | 0·74 | 23·09 | −11·26 |
| Belgaum | 29·791 | W | 7 | 75·8 | 68·3 | 93 | 0·30 | 2·62 | −6·77 |
| Goa | 29·813 | ? | ? | 85·1 | 79·4 | 84 | 0·03 | 19·48 | ... |
| Karwar | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mangalore | 29·893 | S W | 3 | 85·9 | 74·4 | 93 | 0·61 | 41·00 | +1·24 |
| Calicut | 29·927 | S S W | 6 | 83·8 | 74·5 | 92 | 0·28 | 33·03 | −5·40 |
| Cochin | 29·918 | Calm | M | 85·3 | 73·6 | 94 | 0·55 | 26·09 | −4·81 |
| Bangalore | 29·900 | W | 8 | 80·2 | 66·4 | 83 | .. | 9·37 | +6·12 |
| Seconderabad | 29·740 | W S W | 14 | 88·2 | 73·3 | 82 | 0·28 | 2·08 | −3·50 |
| Masulipatm | 29·723 | W | 6 | 93·7 | 76·3 | 82 | 0·41 | 3·91 | −2·23 |
| Bellary | 29·798 | W | 14 | 89·5 | 76·3 | 71 | .. | 1·91 | −4·04 |
| Cuddapah | 29·895 | W | .. | 95·1 | 69·4 | 60 | .. | 1·43 | −2·46 |
| Madras | 29·818 | S S W | 8 | 92·2 | 80·1 | 61 | 0·04 | 0·45 | −2·73 |
| Coimbatore | 29·893 | W | 7 | 85·4 | 72·3 | 82 | .. | 0·56 | −1·15 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·863 | W S W | 14 | 95·0 | 79·3 | 62 | .. | 0·72 | −1·08 |
| Negapatam | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombo | 29·816 | W | 1 | 91·0 | 77·2 | 67 | .. | 0·61 | −1·50 |
| 3rd July | 29·935 | S S W | 9 | 81·5 | 74·5 | 77 | .. | 10·95 | +2·58 |

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=1·62 (21·01); E. G. H.=2·90 (5·4) 19; G. T. H.=3·30 (29·29); C. P.=1·73 (17·14).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly in Sind and Rajputana, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, and Veraval, brisk in the Punjab and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Belgaum and Poona, and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are very low in the Indus Valley and very high in Ceylon. The baric gradients continue to be very steep on and off the West Coast between Calicut and Veraval, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the north of Sind. The barometer reads above the normal on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, and below it elsewhere. The wind directions in Sind show a tendency to cyclonic circulation. At Jubulpore a southerly current is blowing, but in other districts, fairly normal monsoon directions prevail. The force has been strong at Karachi, Veraval, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Sholapur, 16 at Karachi,

NOTICES.


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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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**SOLUTION of Dr CLIN**
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*Bi-Digestive* **WINE**
with
**Pepsine & Diastase**
for
**Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.**

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.


Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Bapti-sada Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—*London*: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—*Paris*: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—*Calcutta*: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.